The McGill Daily

Canada's Only Students' Daily

Second class mail registration pending

Vol. 71, No. 27 | Monday, October 26, 1981 | Montreal

Le Devoir: McGill fees to double

According to an article in the Saturday edition of *Le Devoir*, McGill University student tuition fees will double by next year.

The newspaper reports its sources as saying that the Quebec government is going to remove the current freeze on student tuition increases. The article claims that this will mean increases in tuition at McGill, Concordia and Université de Montréal to between $900 and $1,100 per year, from the present $450 to $600 per year.

The Université de Québec will not raise its tuition by the same amount, the article says. Its fees will be increased by 40 per cent, to approximately $700 a year.

Le Devoir states that the Quebec government will make the official announcement of its decision in December. The government has been under pressure from university administrations facing financial cutbacks to allow tuition fees to be increased.

McGill Principal David Johnston has been one of those lobbying the government to increase tuition fees. At a recent McGill staff assembly on the financial situation of the University Johnston stated, "I have been in meetings with government ministers trying to convince them to increase funding. I have raised the question of tuition fee raises with the minister, with, of course, linked increased in Loans and Bursary programs for students."

There has been no sign of government intention to increase financial aid to students.



Dailyphoto / Peter Findlay

Hundreds of Montrealers turned out over the weekend to kick of United Nations' Disarmament Week.

400+ protest bomb

by Peter Findlay

Over 400 anti-nuclear demonstrators braved the chilly weekend weather to march through east-end Montreal Saturday in protest of the American development of the neutron bomb.

Organized by the Quebec Peace Council, the "March for Peace and Justice" was designed to draw attention to the threat the neutron bomb poses to world peace and the opposition it has generated in the province.

Beginning at Carré Saint Louis, the marchers wended their way to the American consulate in Complexe Desjardins to hear speeches from various anti-nuclear activists.

Carrying placards ranging from "Cut back on arms, not social services" to "Stop the nuclear blackmail," demonstrators from over 20 different organizations turned out for the march.

Speaking on behalf of world disarmament group Project Ploughshares, Reverend Donald Pipe made a plea for continuing efforts towards world peace.

"I feel that Montreal could be a greater place if we stopped to think of the things that are at stake for the whole world," he said.

"We have made a good start for the Montreal anti-nuclear movement and I hope we'll be going from strength to strength."

Referring to the inordinate amount of government funding the world's superpowers are putting into the arms race in comparison to the amount they spend on social services, Pipe described their actions as "morally indefensible."

A representative of the Confederation des Syndicats Nationaux added the voice of organized labor in Quebec to the world disarmament movement.

"We are here as workers to tell our government that we want

UWO plays tuition lotto against cuts

London (CUP) — A tuition lottery has been organized by the Society of Graduate Students (SOGS) of the University of Western Ontario in response to the federal government's intention to cut funds for post-secondary education.

The draw will be held on October 29 which has been proclaimed a province-wide day of protest for Ontario students.

SOGS hopes to sell 3,500 tickets at $1.00 apiece for a chance to win one of five prizes that represnt the approximate value of various student expenses.

The first pr. of $1,000 represents the present cost of one year's tuition. Two second prizes of $500 each represent one term's tuition, and two third prizes of $250 each represent the cost of books per term.

"The primary purpose of the lottery is not to raise money but rather to heighten awareness of the federal government's intentions", siad SOGS President Paul Vick.

Vick said the lottery can function as "a machanism to get students more involved in an issue which drastically affects them."

The proposed cutbacks amount to from $1.6 billion to $2 billion. If the federal budget is approved the government will be contributing approximately 50 per cent less towards post-secondary education in the 1982 fiscal year than in 1981.

"Some students won't be able to go to school next year if the proposed cutbacks become a reality," said Vick.

He noted that several students who bought tickets for the lottery commented they could really use the prize money.

CSN calls for common front

by Richard Flint

A weekend conference of the Confédération des Syndicats Nationaux's (CSN) Montreal council has appealed for a common front of unions, students and popular organizations to resist cutbacks in public services.

The annual congress was held in the auditorium of CEGEP Vieux Montreal. Over 300 CSN locals, representing over 50,000 workers, sent approximately 400 delegates to the congress.

The congress unanimously passed a resolution calling for "a massive campaign and mobilization against the deterioration of our conditions of life, work and income, to be organized by the union and popular organisations covering all of the population: workers, unionized and non-unionized, the unemployed, students and others... This campaign should culminate in the organization of massive demonstrations of popular opposition."

Donatien Corriveau, President of the public sector organization of the CSN condemned the government's cutbacks in social spending.

"This wave of cutbacks is only a first attack. While it makes significant cutbacks in public services, the Parizeau budget allows for a substantial tax cut for corporations which pay amongst the lowest taxes in Canada. As the French government did, the Quebec government could find means of boosting economic growth while meeting social needs", he said.

As another delegate explained, "We are affected twice by the budget cuts: once as workers in the public sector losing our jobs, and second as members of society losing our social services."

Special attention was also paid to the condition of women. Speakers pointed out that "women workers suffer as workers and as women in the face of the crisis". A series of resolutions were passed calling for the defence of the rights of women in the workplace and at home.

It was resolved that "militants in the campaign (against the cutbacks) should pay particular attention to the special effects of the crisis upon women and women workers... that special attention should placed upon the organization and mobilisation of women."

Examples of particular effects upon women were stated in a report of the standing committee on the condition of women: "Sexual harrassment, part-time work, problems in maternity leave, day care centre cuts, and the isolation of women in the workplace should all be tackled."

Underpinning all the statements of the campaign to come was one of most important "struggles of self defence by public sector workers, the maintainence of our right to strike", according to the Congress report.

"Without the right to strike the government can impose contracts and conditions of work upon us. Without the right to strike we cannot effectively oppose the government financial cutbacks in our services", said Corriveau. Delegates reaffirmed their opposition to government moves to restrict the right to strike.

The congress expressed confidence in the union movement's ability to organize and unite, but there was also awareness of battles yet to come.

"Budget restrictions", said Corriveau "are a policy choice among others. But this choice protects certain interests which are not our own. It is a choice made to avoid the worse, as Réné Lévèsque explained, but the worst is yet to come."

Wald: Farewell to arms

by Richard Gold

Nobel Laureate George Wald received a standing ovation Saturday night in the first of a series of lectures sponsored by Project Ploughshares McGill during Disarmament Week.

"What we need, what we absolutely need... is not arms control, it's not arms limitation, it's disarmament," said the Harvard University professor in his lecture entitled "The Arms Race or the Human Race."

Wald pointed to the excessive overkill present in modern weapon stockpailes. "The present stockpiles of the so-called strategic weapons add up to the explosive power of about 10 billion tons of TNT."

He estimated that there are approximately four million tons of TNT for ever person on earth.

In addition, Wald pointed out that both the Soviet Union and the United States have "tens of thousands of tactical weapons." The bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima now rates as a small tactical weapon, he added.

Because of the laissez-faire attitude of the American population concerning the present nuclear threat, Wald believes they are "the most brainwashed (in the world)."

According to Walk, the United States is controlled by the Trilateral Commission, a group consisting of top banking and business executives from North America, Europe and Japan. He said that during last year's American elections, the United States had "three parties in the running and all were members of the Trilateral Commission."

"We have been a one-party state masquerading as a two-party state," he added.

Wald returned to the topic of nuclear weapons. "The present weaponry is just a nightmare," he said. According to Wald the neutron bomb is just the newest in a series of such weapons.

Wald said he was surprised to find out that the U.S. Department of Defense was not alone in the production of weapons. "The entire hydrogen bomb enterprises from end to end has nothing

Inside:

Disarmament Supplement

INFORMATION MEETING

for McGill Students with Delegates from

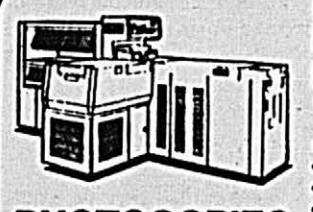
the "OFFICE DES PROFESSIONS"

regarding access to the professions and proposed changes to

the PROFESSIONAL CODE

TIME: October 27, 1981 2:00 p.m.
PLACE: Meakins Theatre, 6th Floor
McIntyre Medical Sciences Building
3655 Drummond Street

A QUESTION PERIOD will follow the initial presentation by the Office des professions.



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McGill students: $6.00
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McGill B Program Board

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The door
All Ticketron Outlets
Both SADIE'S locations

Classified

Ads may be placed through the Daily Ad office, Room B17, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
McGill students: $2.00 per day. For 3 days, $1.75 per day; more than 3 days, $1.50 per day.
McGill Faculty and staff: $3.00 per day.
All others: $3.50 per day.
The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 — APT., ROOMS, HOUSING

Looking for female roommate to share a spacious, sunny 4 1/2 on Durocher. $200.00 monthly. Hydro and gas extra. Call Rochelle 392-8348 (days) 286-0371 after 6 p.m.

Spacious 1 1/2 to sublet. On Durocher St. 5 minutes from campus. Immediate occupancy, $160 monthly. Call 845-7448.

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354 — TYPING SERVICES

Typist — reliable, fast and accurate service, $1.25 double spaced page. Please call Gloria at 683-7915 or 737-9520.

356 — SERVICES OFFERED

Extra special for students. Downtown haircuts including shampoo and blowdry $8.00 with student I.D. Mon and Wed only. Call Gino 844-7553.

361 — ARTICLES FOR SALE

Ladies' Wear, latest fashions 30% and more savings. sizes 5-14, Wed, Thurs, Fri. 1500 Stanley suite 220, corner de Maisonneuve.

For Sale: L-shaped couch. Good condition. First reasonable offer accepted. Phone Avi 482-2782 before 10 a.m. or between 5-10 p.m.

Must sell 5 pairs of new ducted balanced 150 watts, top quality speakers, 30-25. KHz. Below costs. Also a pair of 50 and 100 watts. Call 931-7626 evenings 481-8061.

For sale: Brand new Cannon AT 1 (unused) with 50 mm F 1.8 and U.V. filter and case and 9 months guarantee. Price negotiable. Phone 286-0673 (Nadim).

367 — CARS FOR SALE OR RENT

Autos available — Toronto, Western Canada, Maritimes, Florida — Montreal Driveway — 4036 St. Catherine W. (corner Atwater) 937-2816.

372 — LOST AND FOUND

Lost: One gold link bracelet, somewhere on campus. Great sentimental value. If found please call Wendy 486-4641. Reward $.

383 — LESSONS

"Like to learn to play Guitar?" I guarantee that you can play your favorite song within six weeks. Do what you've always wanted. David 482-8801.

385 — NOTICES

Eastern Townships Alpine, cross-country ski house group requires for members. $200 per person. 937-0267 evenings.

McGill Teaching Assistants - should appoint a departmental representative to the MTAA council by October 29. Please forward the representative's name to the MTAA c/o Thomson House.

Ski Trip: Waterville Valley N.H. Jan. 3rd-8th. Limited, 60 people at only $180 Canadian. Including: condo, lifts, transport. Info: call John 321-1347, Peter 626-0143 before Oct. 30th.

Four kittens seeking good home in groups or individually. They will be seven weeks old this Saturday. Call 286-0205 or drop by 3651 Durocher apt. 5.

Foster home desperately needed for one abandoned grey long haired male cat. Quiet natured and very affectionate. Telephone 273-7912 after 6 p.m. or 761-7141 ext. 219 Tuesdays and Fridays.

Bus to rare Judaica exhibition, National Library, Ottawa, leaving Sunday, Nov. 8, 9:15 a.m. Curator of Lowy collection will be guide. Info: Mrs. Sigal, 486-9588, evenings.

Bible study at Chaplaincy-Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St. Tuesdays at 4 p.m. (392-5890) led by Rev. Chris Ferguson. Sponsored by United Presbyterian Campus Ministry.

The Montreal Outing Club has been running cross-country ski days since 1976. Adults: average age 35. We provide all transportation, instruction (if desired). Final meeting Tuesday, October 27. Atwater Library (1200). 4-9 p.m., drop by.

McGill B Program Board

The McGill Debating Union
The McGill Program Board
and the Caribbean Students' Society
PRESENT



The Rt. Honourable Michael Manley

former Jamaican Prime Minister on
"Corporate Control of the Third World"

Friday, October 30th, 1981, 12:00 noon
University Centre Ballroom.
Tickets: $1.50 (available at Sadie's)
$3.00 for non-students

Special Invitation to
All McGill Students

Hallowe'en at the Ceilidh

Oct. 29, 8:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m.

Macdonald Campus
(exit 41, TransCanada W.)

Happy Hour 8:00 - 10:00
Prizes for Best Costumes

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October 27th:

DESTRUCTIVE CULTS

An illustrated presentation and discussion with Mike Kropveld of the Cult Information Centre.

For more information call
392-5890 or 392-4947

NOTICE OF MEETING

CLUB PRESIDENTS or DELEGATES

To Elect Reps To Council Committees
(Monday, November 2nd,
5:30 p.m., Union 302)

The following committees which allow for the participation of one (1) duly elected club representative on each committee:

A) Policy Review Committee
B) Structural Review Committee
C) Editorial Board of the McGill Tribune

Only clubs directly recognized by the McGill Students' Council are eligible to send a delegate to this meeting to be held on Monday, November 2nd at 5:30 p.m. in Union 302. Clubs must register the name of their delegate by using the registration form available at the Students' Society General Office. Registration forms must be submitted **NO LATER THAN 4:30 P.M., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30th,** to the attention of Leslie Copeland, Operations Secretary, 3480 McTavish, Room 105.

Keith Hennessy
V.P., Internal Affairs
McGill Students' Society

PAC:

Azanians ready for liberation

by Richard Flint

"We are prepared to lay down our lives to liberate our country," said Nyati Pokela, newly elected chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa), who spoke in Montreal last Friday.

Pokela spoke at the YWCA at the invitation of a number of groups, including the Azania Support Committee and the McGill South Africa Committee. He has been accompanied in his North American tour by two associates from the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), Joe Mkwanzi and Hamilton Keke.

Pokela, who has spent many years in South African prisons, finally to escape into exile, spoke about the history of his people. Describing the brutality of the "settler regime" he told the audience that "when the European settlers came to Africa they found no prisons."

"Our people," said Pokela, "lost their land on the battlefield. We will only recover it that way." But Pokela explained that the black Azanians have not resorted to armed struggle because of the failure of constitutional and non-violent attempts at change.

Pokela explained that the "Pass law" campaign of 1960, led by the PAC, was "absolutely non-violent. We exercised our democratic right of demonstrating peacefully." This campaign led to the Sharpeville massacre: "Our people were answered by bullets and saracens. That shut the door to peaceful solutions."

In the "People's War" that has followed since the Sharpeville massacre many black Azanians have died. "They died so that others may live," said Pokela. "If you fear the future you'll never reach your destination, if you fear the night you'll never reach home. Life is a struggle and we must take risks to free that territory called Azania."

During question period Pokela expanded upon the PAC policies of support for "one man, one vote" in Azania: "The color of a man's skin willbe as relevant as the color of his jacket or the size of his ears in a liberated Azania."

The PAC does not wish to victimize whites for centuries of brutality. "Africans are very forgiving," said Pokela, referring to the treatment of whites in Zimbabwe, Algeria and Kenya since liberation.

Pokela spoke about the role of foreign investment in Southern Africa. "Foreign investment props up the regime in the following manner: These companies are taxed in that country, and the money goes to purchase the instruments of our torture."

Pokela refuted the response that disinvestment would "hurt the blacks": "If these companies pulled out the Azanian people would suffer? In the first place we are suffering now! The employment figures are as follows: 70 per cent of the workforce is African and 18 per cent is white. The total income for the African workforce is 26 per cent, whereas the total income for the whites is 64 per cent. Now you tell me, who will suffer the most?"

Pokela and his associates will be meeting the McGill University Board of Governors Sub-committee on Social Responsibility tomorrow afternoon. They will be trying to convince the sub-committe to withdraw McGill University's investments from companies which invest in South Africa. Pokela will also be speaking later in the afternoon at McGill in a public meeting organized by the South Africa Committee.

Arts and Sciences valuable to society,really

Winnipeg (CUP) — Arts and science are the core programs of our universities and must be defended against the growing belief that they are of little value to society, according to a discussion paper debated here October 19 at a meeting of Canadian univeristy and college presidents.

The paper was presented by an Ad Hoc Committee at the National Conference of the Association of Universitles and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) to elicit comments from the assembled presidents. The paper is not official AUCC policy.

Many presidents said they were concerned by the Federal and Provincial governments' tendency to play off the interests of professional faculties against the universities' core undertaking, arts and sciences.

"The playing off of the core center of arts and sciences against the other faculties shows the shallow understanding of how breakthroughs are made. We must emphasize the core's effect on the world and stop stressing the non-employable aspect of the core," said University of Calgary President Norm Wagner.

The general consensus at the conference was that the core program of the university is important in giving students a general education.

"Those who count as practical men in politics are always emphasizing going back to the basics on the primary level of education. Yet, they do not respond to what post-secondary institutions feel are the basics," said Arnold Naimark, President of the University of Manitoba.

No position was adopted on the issue of tuition fee increases, but Simon Fraser University President Peterson said he thought students could afford to pay 20 per cent of university operating budgets through tuition fees. In most universities, tuition fees now finance about ten per cent of operating costs.

"I think that there are students who can afford to pay them (tuition fees) without subsidy, looking at the wages some students are earning in the summer. I had a daughter who was making $7.25 an hour for the telephone company, which is a very good wage. I also noticed walking through the parking, that there are a lot of BMWs and Porsches, so it's not fair to say that some students would find it impossible to pay increased fees," Peterson said.

"If there is an increase, the amount of subsidy in student aid programs will ahve to be increased also. Don't take this as we're not sympathetic to the students. We are," he said.

Dev. office digging for dollars director

By Mario Iacobacci

The Development Office is now seeking a full-time director in preparation for the McGill Advnacement Program, (MAP), a University fundraising project designed to solicit private sector funding, for McGill's financial needs.

The Office, which is responsible for encouraging private sector funding, has established a Selection Committee to screen potential condidates for the MAP directorship.

"Last time we hired a professional director through a firm, but this time we intend to hire an individual ourselves, since we already have a professional staff," said David Bourke, secretary of the Selection Committee.

The Development Office is in the process of determing those areas of the University that would derive the most benefits from MAP, now in the planning stage and projected for 1984, until 1989.

"We're really studying what areas of the University should be strengthened. For instance, money for hte library, different forms of student aid, and renovations", said Elizabeth McNab, Director of the Development Office.

Commenting on the qualifications candidates are expected to possess, Bourke suggested that they should have a good understanding of the people and institutions involved and that experience in organizational and managerial matters will be taken into consideration.

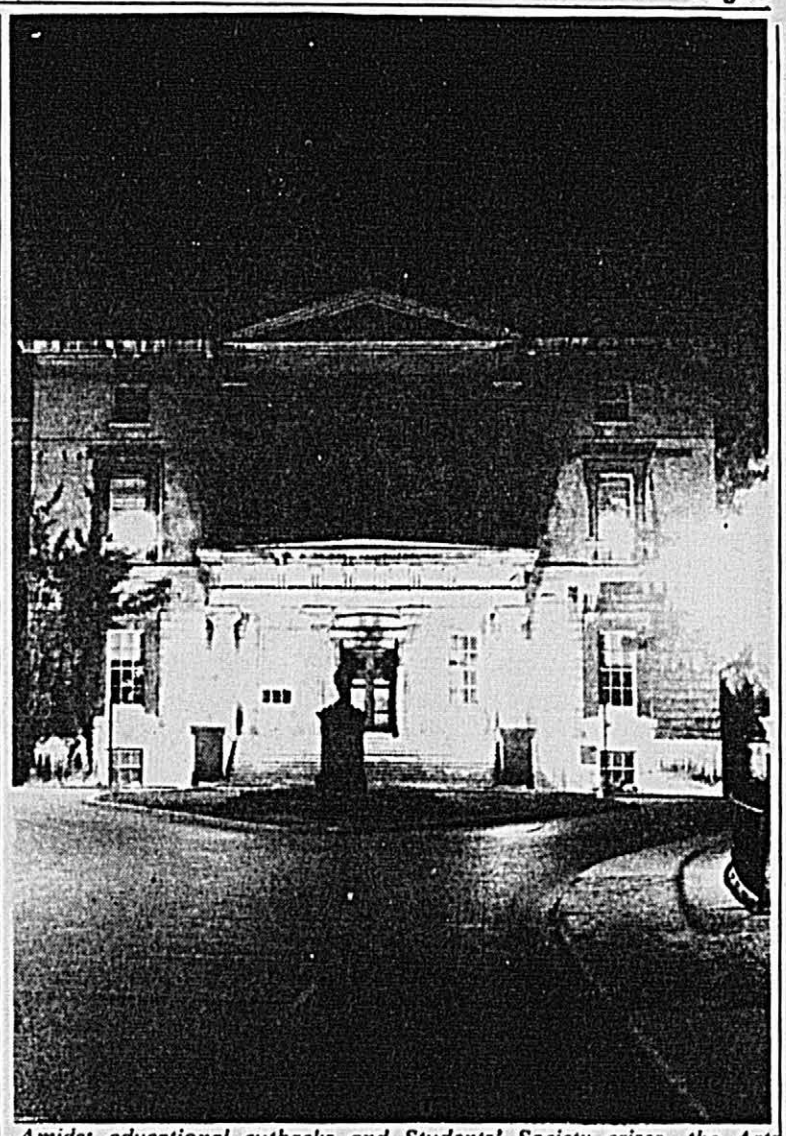
It is expected that the director of the fundraising program will be chosen within the next six months, after which the campaign objectives will be set.

Commenting on the timetable, McNab suggested that it is difficult to select an experienced fundraiser and that "every successful campaign has a long planning stage".

The previous fundraising project, the McGill Development Program, (1974-1979) succeeded in raising $27 million within an initial campaign goal of $25 million. "McGill was the first university to mount a campaign on this level", said McNab.

The Development Office is optimistic about the potential success of coming MAP campaign.

"Historically, McGill has been a very successful fundraising group due to its good reputation and loyal staff," said Bourke.



Amidst educational cutbacks and Students' Society crises, the Arts building continues to shine ... but for how long?

Free Times in Winterpeg

Winnipeg (CUP) — "They scoffed at us," said Burton Robson, spokesperson for the *Free Times* editorial collective.

The *Free Times* is an independent students' newspaper at Red River Community College. It was created in May be former staff of the *Projector*, who resigned in protest when the Red River Students' Association installed its communications director as editor.

The *Free Times* has been publishing every two weeks since September 8. The *Projector* is also publishing every two weeks, although it has missed some issues.

Despite their agreement that the *Free Times* is a superior quality paper, the Red River College Students' Association (SA) Council was largely hostile or indifferent to the paper's proposal for official autonomy status at its October 20 meeting. The countil-run *Projector* now receives $16,000 in student funds. The student-run *Free Times* receives no funding from Red River students.

Robson said the council disagrees with the concept of a democratic newspaper. "They say democracy doesn't work, you need one person running the show."

When asked about the role of a student newspaper as a "watchdog';' over council, Treasurer Mark Comeau responded, "Well, no, it's not really a priority."

Said one councillor, "You don't want to meet our standards... you want us to meet your standards."

One councillor does not regret the loss of Canadian University Press (CUP) membership for the *Projector*. Referring to CUP, he said, "What this (CUP) seems to me is like a Thomson newspaper takeover, without the money."

The *Free Times* is a prospective member of CUP.

Robson is confused by council's attitude. "They think we're responsible enough to put out a superior paper to the *Projector*, but that we're not responsible enough to put out an autonomous paper."

The *Free Times* will continue publishing. Robson said, "We'll continue to prove to the SA that it is feasible to create a representative and autonomous student newspaper. We hope to present a more detailed autonomy proposal to council in the near future."

The SA has tabled all discussion of The *Free Times*, and is waiting for a more detailed proposal at the November 3 council meeting.

Students' Association President Steve Dawson said he looked over the proposal and though he didn't "agree with a lot of things in it. I'm not going to throw it out."

When Robson pointed out that the students who work or read the *Free Times* pay student fees and feel they are not getting their money's worth from the *Projector*, Dawson replied, "You wanna discount, you wanna discount?"

Daily Staff

Only 37 more days until the Daily X-mas X-travaganza issue. We'll chew on this and other pseudo-religious phenomena (stigamata, P & P reps, CUP conference, the angst of the Daily staffer, the paper itself; and more) at a pre-All Hallow's Eve staff meeting, Thursday at 4:30 p.m., Daily office.

Ed Board convenes Friday at 1:00 p.m., if O.K. with you. No eyes of newt please.



They'll be on YOUR trail

If you don't hurry up and get down to Van Dyck & Meyers Studios, 1121 St. Catherine St. W., and get your grad picture taken. There are only FOUR (4) days left before the October 30th deadline.

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So go down to Van Dyck & Meyers Studios **now** — before your mother sends these nice gentlemen after you.

OLD McGILL '82

DISARMAMENT WEEK SUPPLEMENT

European disarmament movement takes off

by Hal Koblin

250,000 in Bonn. 150,000 in Trafalgar Square. Fighting words, noisy confrontations. All in the name of peace. At a scale heretofore unseen, western Europeans from all walks of life are taking their concern about the arms race into the streets.

The campaign for European disarmament was sparked by a decision taken by the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO) in December 1977 to install new theatre nuclear weapons (NTWs) in western Europe. According to NATO plans, 464 Tomahawk Ground Launched Cruise Missiles and 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles are to be based in West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium. Unlike the weapons currently stationed in Europe, these weapons have the firepower and accuracy to destroy Soviet missiles while they are still on the ground. The Tomahawk, for example, has a range of over 1000 miles, and its one megaton warhead is guaranteed to land within several yards of its target. Essentially a low flying jet airplane, the computer guided, 14 foot long missile is virtually undetectable by ground radar, making it the perfect weapon for a pre-emptive strike against the Warsaw Pact.

The other new weapon, the Pershing II, has a range of approximately 1000 miles, and is also accurate enough to be used against the Warsaw Pact's hardened nuclear silos. More importantly, from its proposed base in West Germany it will be able to strike swiftly and lethally at targets burrowed deep into Russian territory.

The nature of these weapons, their accuracy and strength, has enraged vast sections of the European population.

Their strategic importance makes them extremely vulnerable to a Soviet pre-emptive strike. Moreover, there is a good chance that such a strike could be limited exclusively to European targets. Such an attack against the Pershing would virtually level West Germany, and since any such attempt would also have to be made against the cruise, which is a mobile missile, large sections of England would be annihilated as well.

... an attack against the Pershing would virtually level West Germany; since any such attempt would also have to be made against the Cruise, which is a mobile missile, large sections of England would be annihilated as well.

Writes E.P. Thompson, nominal head of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, "The American officers who alone will own and operate these missiles have indicated that they intend to spread and scatter them from 50 to 100 miles from their bases in emergencies, so that the enemy will have to spread and scatter his strike over the same huge area in order to have any chance of 'eliminating' them."

Both missiles are tremendously vulnerable to a Soviet first strike. Their proximity to the Warsaw Pact countries means that Soviet SS20s (the USSR's equivalent of the Pershing II) could reach their sites in minutes, destroying NATO's forward deterrent while it is still on the ground.

Viewed from a Soviet perspective, these new weapons pose a severe threat to peace in Europe. Their vulnerability makes them unlikely to be used in retaliation to a Soviet first strike, which they would not survive; even if they did, their targets — Soviet silos in the Urals — would be empty, their missiles having long since been launched.

The danger of NATO's forward based missiles, claim their critics, is that they are first and foremost pre-emptive strike weapons whose main purpose is to limit a nuclear war to the European continent. The Cruise, with its tremendous accuracy and the Pershing II, with its great speed, will make it possible for the United States to obliterate the Soviets' nuclear stock while it is still

The danger with NATO's forward-based missiles, claim their critics, is that they are, first and foremost, pre-emptive strike weapons whose main purpose is to limit a nuclear war to the European continent.

sitting in the Russian heartland. The factor in this deadly equation that scares many Europeans is the possible lack of congruence between American and European interests.

A NATO pre-emptive strike on the Soviet Union might restrict a Soviety counterstrike to one of NATO's European installations — one assumes the Soviets, having seen most of their nuclear capability go up in flames, would not want to risk a full attack from America's ground-based Minuteman, Titan and MX missiles.

Under these circumstances, the temptation for the Soviets to launch a first strike, as Thompson argues, are great indeed.

"In Russian perception the placing of Pershing IIs under U.S. operations on the advanced soil of West Germany bears an exact analogy with Nikita Khrushchev's attempt to place nuclear arms in Cuba... these missiles represent to Russian military strategists a worst-case scenario in which the United States might launch a pre-emptive strike simultaneously from Germany and Alaska and take out the greater number of Soviet ICBMs in something less than ten minutes. Hence Europe, in 1981-83, will be living through a slow-motion 'Cuban missile crisis' in reverse, when at any moment Leonid Brezhnev might remember the example of President Kennedy and reach for the button."

Indeed, the Soviets appear to be striving for that capability. The Warsaw Pact's intermediate range SS20, 85 of which are targeted at Europe, are essentially counterforce weapons — like the Pershing and Cruise, they are meant to take out the other side's forward based missiles.

There is a crucial difference between the nuclear capacity of the superpowers which mitigates the danger of the Soviet threat, at least from an American perspective. A pre-emptive strike by the Pershing II and Cruise would catch the Soviet's intercontinental missiles on the ground, while a Soviet first strike using SS20s would leave America's continental bases untouched. NATO's forward based missiles represent, then, a clear attempt at military superiority, not the catch-up effort proclaimed by the Pentagon.

The Disarmament Groups' arguments, however, have not gone unanswered. In its latest issue, *The Economist* claims that the withdrawal of nuclear forces from Europe would enable the Soviets "to overwhelm the NATO army in central Europe at both the non-nuclear and battlefield-nuclear levels... NATO's planned new misiles would change that in two ways. Unlike the battlefield ones, they can reach into Russia itself (thus giving the Russians an extra reason for caution). They would also involve the United States at once."

"... Europe, in 1981-1983, will be living through a slow-motion 'Cuban-missile crisis' in reverse, when at any moment Leonid Brezhnev might remember the example of President Kennedy and reach for the button."

The Economist, whose argument typifies that of Europe's pro-nuclear forces, claims that the weapons are needed to shore up NATO's defences, thereby preventing a nuclear war. As argued above, this conclusion seems unlikely. Yet, it is the dominant opinion of Europe's governing establishment.

It is not, however, the opinion of many of the citizens in Britain, West Germany, Greece, and other West European countries, who don't want to see nuclear weapons deployed on the continent. Already, both major opposition parties in England have affirmed their support for unilateral nuclear disarmament. German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has run into severe problems in his ruling Social Democratic Party for his support of NATO forward based weapons. Even in Eastern Europe, there are beginnings, especially in Poland, of a disarmament-democratization movement.

In an essay on European disarmament, Dan Smith, also of the Campaign, wrote that the movement represents a fundamental realignment of European politics.

"European nuclear disarmament offers a possibility for Europe... to challenge the right of the superpowers to have the power over our fate that they do, and eventually to eliminate that power. It opens a perspective of new political movement in both East and West, breaking out of the suffocating effects on domestic policies of the superpowers' military confrontation, leading to a greater variety of social and political systems among wholly or partially nonaligned nations."

Amen.



World Disarmament Week Special Supplement

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McGill Doctor prescribes disarmament
Canada and the U.N. peace plan
Two veterans speak out

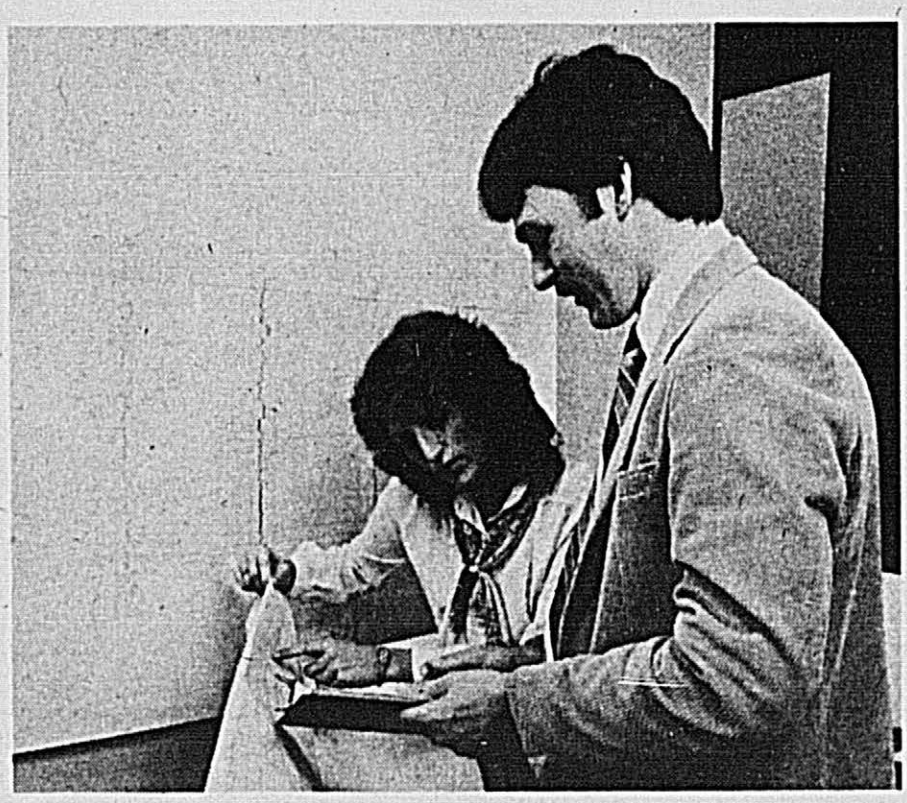
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Bob Copp
Manager, Corporate Recruitment Gulf Canada Limited

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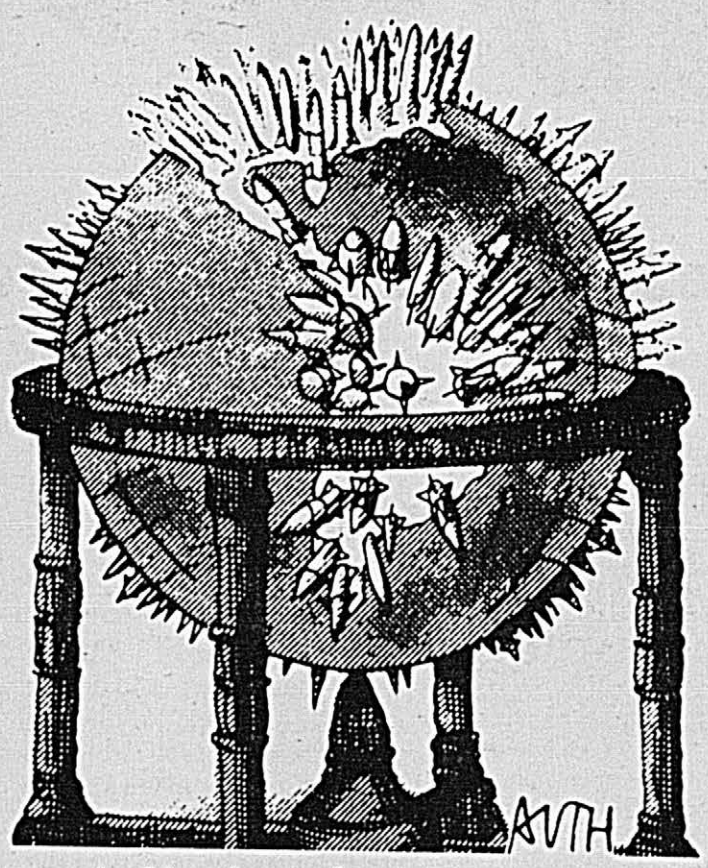
DISARMAMENT WEEK SUPPLEMENT

Nuclear weapons dangerous waste

by Adam Kahane

"To my mind, the nuclear bomb is the most useless weapon ever invented. It can be employed to no rational purpose. It is not even an effective defense against itself. It is only something with which, in a moment of petulance or panic, you commit such fearful acts of destruction as no sane person would ever wish to have on his conscience."

George F. Kennan is not a young upstart adding more cheap talk to the arms race debate. Nor is he an academic proposing yet another self-defeating solution. When Kennan spoke of the uselessness of the nuclear bomb, on the occasion of his receiving the Albert Einstein Peace Prize last spring, he did so after forty years as America's foremost student of the Soviet Union. Former ambassador to the USSR under Eisenhower and author of several studies of the cold war period, Kennan is a man to be listened to.



Kennan spoke of the thousands of strategic missiles the Americans and the Soviets point at each other. Every one has an explosive power more than two hundred times the "Fat Man" dropped on Nagasaki. "I question whether these devices are really weapons at all," Kennan said. "A true weapon is at best something with which you endeavor to affect the behavior of another society by influencing the minds, the calculations, the intentions, of the men that control it; it is not something with which you destroy indiscriminately the lives, the substance, the hopes, the culture, the civilization of another people."

The American bombs cannot hope to influence Soviet actions. Can the President threaten to destroy Leningrad if Russian tanks roll into Polnad? Did the fear of U.S. nuclear forces prevent the Russian invasion of Afghanistan? Even when the U.S. was the only nation with nuclear capability just after the Second World War, Russia was not daunted. "The period of American monopoly of the bomb," writes Professor Adam Ulam of Harvard in his book *Expansion and Coexistence* "was the period of the greatest Soviet pushfulness in foreign policy, of the rapid satellitization of Eastern Europe and of the Communist conquest of China."

Now, of course, the bomb is even less useful as an instrument of foreign policy. The Americans cannot use their strategic nuclear weapons without facing a retaliation in kind from Soviet missiles. To push the button is to commit suicide. Nor is the threat of a limited nuclear war credible. Experts are unanimous in their opinion that escalation of a small nuclear battle to a wholesale exchange would be inevitable.

Strategists who agree with all of the above still point to the need for "deterrence". The threat of massive raetaliation, they argue, is needed to prevent the other side from threatening us with annihilation. "This is", says Kennan, "a concept which attributes to others — to others who, like ourselves, were born of women, walk on two legs, and love their children, to human beings, in short — the most fiendish and inhuman of tendencies."

Military superiority has no meaning when each side can annihilate the other. By ignoring this fact, the SALT negotiations dealt only with symbolism, both parties trying to retain the maximum weaponry for themselves while putting the oppoment at the maximum disadvantage. During the years 1970 to 1979, when the superpowers were abiding by the much-heralded SALT I treaty, the nuclear stockpiles of both nations more than doubled. These negotiations, says Kennan, "are not an escape from the weapons race; they are an integral part of it."

Kennan proposes a radical exit route from the self-perpetuating arms race: President Ronald Reagan should suggest to the Soviet government an immediate, across-the-board cut of 50 per cent in the nuclear arsenals of the superpowers. This would apply equally to all forms of the bomb — strategic, tactical, medium range, land-based, air-launched and sea-launched — and would be implemented at once and without further negotiation.

The experts have been quick with their objections. How would the reduction be made precisely, strategically even? What if the other side didn't dismantle exactly half of their forces? Kennan believes that the danger is not that your opponent may have more warheads than you, but that the warheads exist at all, controlled by hands "as weak and shaky and undependable os those of ourselves." Reducing the nuclear stockpiles by even 80 per cent would still leave plenty of "overkill".

Since Kennan made his speech in Washington last May, there has been no reply either from the White House or the Kremlin - only ominous rumblings about enhanced radiation bombs and missile basing modes. This will not surprise anyone who understands the vast, complex inertia of the arms race, least of all George Kennan. Dire warnings and urgent appeals have been made for thirty years adn still "the development of nuclear weaponry has proceeded steadily, relentlessly, without the faintest regard for all these warning voices." Yet there are reasons why radical cuts may be much harder to achieve if they are delayed past the current American administration.

Present trends in military technology add new dimensions to the "balance of terror". Up until now, the superpowers' strategic missiles have been so inaccurate that they could only be used to destroy each other's cities or industrial centers. Under these circumstances, one side only requires enough bombs to inflict "unacceptable damage" on the opponent. Further bombs are redundant.

American strategists now feel that Soviets missiles are sufficiently accurate to destroy U.S. missile silos on the ground. To plan for this possibility they must deploy enough bombs to survive a "first strike" and still be able to "take out" Russian cities. Soviet strategists have the same fear.

When the superpowers have the ability to allocate their nuclear forces in this way, for purposes other than strict deterrence, they enter a completely new, limitless competition. This can already be seen in the planning for mobile missiles and anti-submarine warfare.

The idea of a 50 per cent reduction has proven to be a rallying point for worried activists. Kennan's speech was widely distributed and has attracted attention in the U.S., in nervous Europe and in the Eastern bloc, where Kennan has long been considered a voice of moderation. Although discouraged by years of having their reasonable suggestions ignored, the international Pugwash meeting held in Banff this August vigorously endorsed the proposal. The Soviet participants, more strongly obliged to follow the official government line, held hurried consultations but in the end agreed to the endorsement.

Kennan acknowledges that there might, conceivably, be risks in such a radical proposal. The potential risks, however, are much less serious than the certain danger which lies at the end of the present path of proliferation.

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Nominations will close on Wednesday, October 28, at 4:00 p.m.

DISARMAMENT WEEK SUPPLEMENT

Canada's arms industry:

Making a killing

by Emil Sher

Despite Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's globe trotting thoughout the Third World and leadership in the North-South dialogue, Canada consistently arms some of the world's most repressive remines. Through its exports of aircraft engines, communications equipment, spare parts, and small arms, Canada consistently ranks as one of the top ten arms exporting countries.

Aircraft engines manufactured by Pratt and Whitney in Montreal power Israeli and Brazilian warplanes which are used extensively in El Salvador even though Canadian policy has been to oppose the supply of arms to that country. The Government is able to continue the hypocracy of opposing militarization yet continue to sell critical components by simply classifying many of the products as exports for civilian use, thereby eliminating the necessity of issuing export permits.

Pratt and Whitney's PT6A-34 turboprop engines are a prime example of this hypocracy. They are standard equipment on the 12 EMP-111 maritime patrol planes sold to El Salvador by Brazil as well as the 25 Israeli-manufactured Arava military transport/counter insurgency aircraft sold to the junta between 1974 and 1978. Yet due to technical specifications they are exported as civilian equipment.

With the aid of Canadian made engines Brazil has become the developing world's largest exporter of weaponry with customers on every continent and sales totaling over $1 billion annually. Other customers of the $176 million worth of Canadian military equipment sold in the Third World between 1970 and 1976 include Botswana, Singapore, Zambia, Argentina, Columbia, Equador, Panama and Peru.

Yet Canadian officials assiduously maintain the image of Canada as a peace keeper. In the wake of what he termed the growing Vietnamese threat (in Kampuchia) External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan urged the United States to provide military aid to Thailand while Canada would supply "non-military assistance".

MacGuigan would no doubt argue that the 12 GC-45 Howitzer cannons sold to Thailand by Space Research Corporation of Quebec does not in any constitute "military assistance." One should assume that they are to be used for fireworks displays when Bankok celebrates disarmament week in 1982.

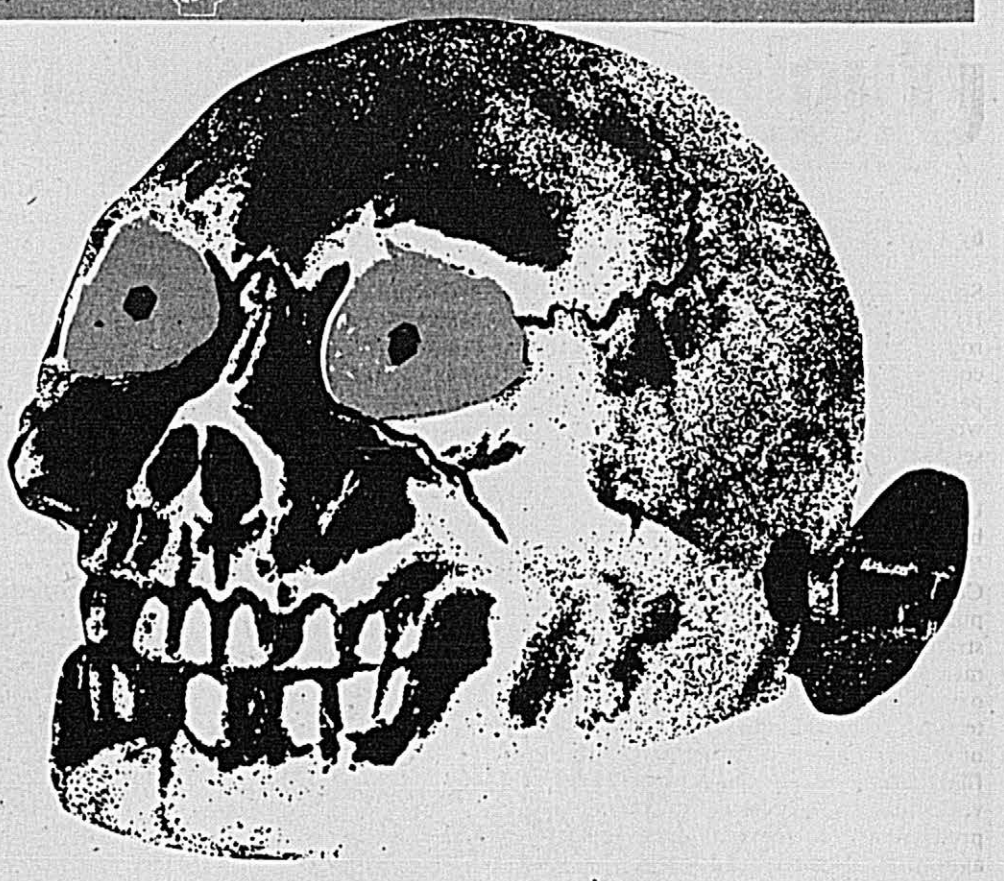
Founded by former McGill Professor Gerald Bull, Space Research Corporation has been a source of continual embarrassment for Government officials who maintain that Canada has a "hands off" policy to arms sales to repressive regimes. In April 1980, Space Research was fined $55,000 for exporting long range artillary shells to South Africa. The company had exported to South Africa some 33,000 Howitzer shells and parts for the 155-mm cannon used to launch them. This was in clear violation of the voluntary embargo Canada instituted in 1963 on the sale of military equipment to South Africa.

Bull was jailed for a year, and currently resides in South Africa.

Other exports of Canadian made equipment to the Military in the Third World include a $6.1 million sale of aircraft to the Chilean Air Force financed by the Canadian Export Development Corporation. Chile contends that DHC-5D Buffalo military transport planes manufactured by de Havilland Canada will be used for passenger and cargo transport between the various weather bases in the Chilean sector of the Antartic Archipelago.

Chile also recently purchased Bell helicopters from the United States equipped with Canadian engines. Canadian involvement in the American military industrial complex was formalised in 1959 with the formation of the Defense Production Sharing Arrangement. The agreement gave Canada unrestricted access to the U.S. defence market. In return, American firms subcontracted electronic and aerospace components to Canadian subsidiaries.





Doc prescribes disarmament

by Peter Morgan

"Disarmament is economically, diplomatically, politically and technologically possible. The missing ingredient is the public will." says Dr. Don Bates, a founding member of the McGill Study Group on Peace and Disarmament.

Bates, chairman of McGill Department of Humanities and Social Studies in Medicine, and a delegate of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, calls himself an "activist". He feels it is important for both student and staff to become active. The study group, however, is oriented primarily toward staff and "does not take particular positions on the issues nor engage in lobbying or other political activity." He stressed that the opinions he expressed were strictly his own.

The study group will act to disseminate information on the issues of peace and disarmament, and has planned three activities.

The first is a seminar for interested McGill staff who are doing research in international affairs, peace and disarmament. The seminar, while not limited to McGill, will be by invitation only. The second and third activities are a series of public lectures and the development of an information centre. The group hopes to enlist volunteers, both academic and non-academic, from the people on campus. The lectures and information centre would be available to all at McGill.

"The Unversity is uniquely equipped to serve as a centre of information for a topic as complicated as disarmament," said Bates.

Although the group is recognized as part of McGill, it receives no funding and is obligated to seek funds elsewhere.

In an interview with the *Daily* Bates expanded on the problems facing the world because of the arms race. He described the affects of a nuclear attack on Montreal, the results of the arms race even if there is no war, the role Canada presently plays and the part he would like to see Canada take in the arms race.

In an attempt to capture people's attention he described the results of a small nuclear attack on Montreal, in an article in the *Gazette* on August 6, 1981.

An excerpt: "A third of the population dead and another third seriously injured, total destruction of the inner city and significant damage to most of the city and the South Shore."

McGill and the Ghetto would be part of the city "fortunate" enough to be destroyed instantly.

Although it is important to concern oneself with the effects of a nuclear war, Bates feels that the arms race has a very destructive effect on the world even in times of peace.

The disproportionate spending on arms in the world is astounding, he pointed out. In a recent article in the *Canadian Medical Association Journel*, using figures presented by the chairmen of the IPPNW, Bates illustrated the extreme disparity between health care spending and the money spent on arms.

"In 1981 the world is spending one million dollars a minute on arms ($500 billion annually). The successful World Health Organization (WHO) campaign to rid the world of smallpox, spent in 10 years what the arms race spent in 5 hours. The WHO campaign for the next 10 years, to eliminate disease contaminated water (the source of an estimated 80 per cent of the sickness in the world) has a budget equal to three weeks of what is now being spent on the arms race."

Canada also contributes substantially to the arms race. "Canada is the 9th largest exporter of arms in the world," says Bates.

In addition, Canada's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the North American Defence Command Agreement (NORAD), and as party to the Defence Production Sharing Agreement in which we make direct contributions to U.S. military capacity, make us a significant contributer to the arms race.

By contributing to NORAD we are contributing to the U.S. detection and first strike capabilities.

Bates cites two examples of contracts Canadian companies have signed under the Defense Production Sharing Agreement. Canadair has a $92 million contract and Universal Tool and Die has a $200 million contract to produce parts for the F-18 fighter plane.

In spite of our substantial role in the arms race, it is possible for Canada to have a positive role in the world disarmament movement.

Bates suggests that we would be better off non-aligned. The original agreement with NORAD was to have it act as an instrument of defence, not to allow the U.S. to have first strike capability.

"You don't make a country more docile by making threatening moves; we know this to be counterproductive. We need to de-escalate tensions and allow openness."

"It isn't that I think we should love the Russians more, just that we should love the Americans less. We need a policy of negotiation, deterrence, and de-escalation.

DISARMAMENT WEEK SUPPLEMENT

U.N. peace plan stalled by roadblock

by Adam Kahane

The United Nations will begin its second Special Session on Disarmament (UNSSOD II) in June of next year. Canada will have to roll up its sleeves and get to work if our contribution at this meeting is to live up to past efforts. But peace activists are already worried that political roadblocks to a useful session may be insurmountable.

Prime Minister Trudeau's speech to UNSSOD I, held in 1978, was influential because it proposed a clear, well-considered "strategy of suffocation" of the arms race. Concerned about the "technological impulse" that lay behind the development of strategic weapons, he proposed four measures to deprive the arms race "of the oxygen on which it feeds": a comprehensive test ban to impede the further development of nuclear explosives; an agreement to stop flight-testing of all new strategic delivery vehicules; an agreement to prohibit all production of weapon fuel; and an agreement to limit and reduce military spending on new strategic weapons.

Ann Gertler, UN observer for peace groups Voice of Women and Project Ploughshares wonders whether Canada has followed up on Trudeau's proposals. Detailed plans have to be made to implement such broad suggestions, she points out, and Canada has "made no studies on how flight testing could be ceased and no studies on the cessation of the production of weapons grade fissionable material."

The export of weapons grade uranium is particularly relevant to Canada. In the House of Commons on June 15 of this year, Trudeau said that "the Canadian nuclear safety policy, revised in 1974 and 1976, sets high standards. However, we apply it pragmatically in a spirit of respect for the sovereignty and sensibilities of our partners in the nuclear field. We shall continue to refine this policy so as to develop an effective national system of non-proliferation and guarantee as much as possible that Canadian nuclear exports do not contribute to nuclear proliferation." This statement, says Gertler, demonstrates concern only for vertical proliferation (the risk of new countries getting the bomb) and ignores the contribution our uranium exports make to horizontal proliferation.

Observers are worried that UNSSOD II is being convened only because the UN doesn't dare not have it. Many of the ambitious proposals adopted in 1978 have made no subsequent progress and the SALT II agreement, considered a sure bet at UNSSOD I, fell through after Afghanistan. The 40 nation Committee on Disarmament (CD), set up to implement the recommendations of UNSSOD I, has met for months with disappointing results, and some of the key issues, such as a comprehensive test ban treaty, have remained the private domain of the nuclear powers.



UNSSOD II "should not dwell on the lack of substantive progress" since 1978, says Mr. A.R. Menzies, Canada's Ambassador for Disarmement, "but should attempt to reach a common understanding of the complex factors which have impeded progress." In this vein, the Department of External Affairs has prepared a conceptual working paper on arms control verification, in a belief that problems of methodology and definition stand in the way of successful agreements.

Gertler argues that Canadian proposals to UNSSOD II should put more emphasis Canadian action. Project Ploughshares has proposed the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone (NWFZ), taking their lead from the final report of the 1978 session, which said that the establishment of such areas constituted "an important disarmament measure"... with the ultimate objective "of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons."

A nuclear weapon free zone in Canada would mean no production of components for nuclear systems of other states and no support systems for nuclear weapons operated in Canada. These proposals have not been taken up by the Canadian government, whose military and industrial alliances include the manufacture of parts for American nuclear weapons.

The French proposal to establish a UN peace satellite will also come before the special session. This is another area where Canada could take leadership, by offering Canadian money and technology. A proposal to that effect has been made by the Toronto group, Science for Peace.

"A lot of things are going to happen outside the framework of the special session for it to be a constructive meeting," says Gertler. "Disarmament games travel around like baseball games."

Two disarmament veterans speak out:

Coffin: Outrage necessary

by Richard Goldman

"A healthy sense of outrage," is what keeps Reverend William Sloane Coffin Jr. going in the era of Reaganomics, and resurgent militarism. The outspoken minister, whose days as Chaplain at Yale University have been immoratalized in the Doonesbury cartoon strip's liberal Reverend Scott Sloane, first made national headlines in the '60s for his leadership in the civil rights and anti-war movement. He did not "mellow" into complacency in the '70s and shows no sign of slinking into the conservativism of the '80s.

"If I lost my capacity for indignation, I'd be finished," he explained while visiting McGill earlier this month to deliver the annual Birks Lectures.

"But I find that I am very lucky in that I can get mad with breathtaking regularity."

Presently head of the Riverside Church Disarmament Project in New York, Coffin refuses to be discouraged, depite the fact that two decades of peace activism have left him face to face with the largest peace-time arms escalation in history. "I don't share the depair of most of my colleagues, because I feel Reagan is going to to our work for us," he said.

"Reagan is really frightening people now about the dangers of confrontation. Reagan is making the connection between cutbacks and the arms race. We've been saying for several years now that you have to rob the poor to feed the military, and he is finally getting the message across.

"He's got the women aroused, he's got labor aroused, he's even got Wall Street upset. "He may be our 'Shah' — he'll unite the opposition."

Another source of Coffin's opitimism is the European disarmament movement, which barely existed 18 months ago, and now measures its rallies by the hundreds of thousands.

Long one of the Church's most outspoken critics of U.S. foreign policy, Coffin is unimpressed with the present Administrations justifications for military escalation.



"OK, let's say they destroy our civilization and we destroy theirs. Now, here's my plan..."

In a speech entitled "The Arms Race or the Human Race," he dismissed allegations of Societ military superiority as "arrant nonsense."

"I don't think for a single moment it's national security that President Reagan is after. I know it's military superiority at the *expense* of national security. We're going to save the world, even if we have to destroy it. Just like in Vietnam."

When all is said and done, how does the tireless peacemaker suggest our governments go about reversing the race to oblivion?

"Negotiate, negotiate, negotiate... We haven't a moment to lose."

Baker: Disarmament possible

by Richard Gold

The strength and stability of Canadian-American relations in the immediate years following the War of 1812 prove the effectiveness of disarmament, claims Nobel Laureate Lord Noel-Baker, Chairman of the World Disarmament Movement.

In an interview this summer, Baker, also a recipient of the Albert Schweitzer Book Prize, asserted his support for the termination of the arms race.

Speaking in reference to the War of 1812, he said: "The United States and Britain had very bitter disputes throughout the 19th century, not about diplomatic privilege or some airy-fairy nothing, but about the posession of territory — rich territory — rich for growing wheat, now found to be rich in oil.

"If there had been armaments, there would have been war. Disarmament was an outstanding success for Canada and the thought of war between Britain and the United States has simply become unthinkable."

Lord Noel-Baker, 92, said the world is presently very close to a nuclear holocaust. "The United States and the Soviet Union have stockpiles which (could) obliterate a nation they respectively are thinking of as an enemy."

He does not believe in the effectiveness of "deterrence" (the theory that neither superpower will attack the other for fear of reprisals). "People say that they're for deterrence and it was President John Kennedy who explained to the United Nations General Assembly that deterrence is not necessarily a sound doctrine.

"He said that deterrence could break down by accident, madness or miscalculation. There have been any number of accidents with nuclear weapons. I believe the U.S. say that several score of their accidents might have ended in a big disaster."

According to Lord Noel-Baker, "The Russians have been proposing disarmament since 1917.

"I don't want to say that the Soviet Union is perfect but I do say with all respect that I've been a lot of times in the Soviet Union. I've not only been able to talk disarmament to them but I have been in close touch with the work of their Soviet Peace Committee... which has independant finance.

"Khrushchev offered us total disarmament, total inspection total peaceful coexistence.

"I talked with him for three and a half hours in the Kremlin and I never talked with a man who was more sincerely devoted to the cause he was promoting: world disarmament and peace.

"Khrushchev said many, many times, revolution is not for export. He said many, many times we don't want to export the Soviet system by force of arms.

"The Soviet people know what war is like, more than anybody else in the world.

"The have a hatred of war, which you only have to visit Russia for ten minutes to understand. Whoever you talk with, anybody, they have a hatred of war.

"I am personally convinced that they would support their government in total disarmament down to the level at which they kept enough forces only to maintain internal order in their state."

DISARMAMENT WEEK SUPPLEMENT

Comment : Disarmament begins at home

Heard about the cruise missile? You know, the one which can strike within metres of its target over an entire continent — that flies so low it is invisible to radar — and has hundreds of thousands of Europeans marching the streets for fear of their lives.

Did you know that if not for a Canadian branch plant of Litton Systems in Rexdale, Ontario, the cruise missile wouldn't have the "brains" to fly? Litton builds the guidance system which controls the flight path of the cruise.

Heard about the neutron bomb? The "clean" weapon that supposedly kills people but leaves property intact. The one that blurs the distinction between "conventional" and nuclear weapons, allowing the Generals to bring about a "limited" nuclear war.

Did you know that if not for another subsidiary, that of Hawker-Siddley in Ontario, the neutron bomb couldn't get off the ground? They make the Lance Launchers from which the neutron bomb is to be fired.

There are other facts you may not know. For example that Canada, despite its self-righteous declarations of non-membership in "the nuclear club," keeps nuclear weapons at five military bases on Canadian territory: Comox, B.C.; North Bay, Ontario; Chatjam, New Brunswick; and Bagotville Québec. Or that at least one member of the nuclear club, India, owes its speedy admittance to one of our fine Candu reactors. Pakistan is rumored to be well on its way, and, if Prime Minister Trudeau's recent stop-over in South Korea went well, we may have a new "expansion team" in the nuclear league a few years down the road.

What about the fact that Generals Pinochet and Virvet, of Chile and Brazil respectively, are using airplane engines made right here in Longueuil, at the Pratt and Whitney plant, in their arsenals of death? Or, for that matter, the fact that Canada is one of the top ten exporters of arms in the entire world?

Canada is not an innocent bystander in the escalation of the arms race. Our arsenals may pale by comparison with the members of the nuclear club, but we domake some pretty major contributions.

Of course, there is always the argument that if Canada didn't sell weapons, somebody else would. But, that argument is self-defeating. It assumes the arsm race can't be stopped and that we may as well profit from its unavoidable existence.

Building weapons systems may be good for business, but can the human race survive the continuation of the arms race?

Consider the power of nuclear weapons delivery systems. An intercontinental ballistic missile can fly 13,000 kilometers in 30 minutes and land within 200 meters of its target. Most ICBMs carry multiple warheads, which can branch off from their missile while it is still in space, permitting one such rocket to bring countless Hiroshimas into the lives of tens of millions of people.

Yet these weapons of death are not the greatest threat to world peace. Called "strategic nuclear weapons, ICBMs are meant to be nuclear deterrents — neither side is supposed to risk launching a first strike for fear of massive retaliation, resulting in "mutually assured destruction" (MAD).

By contrast, the new generation of "theatre" nuclear weapons are designed for use in actual combat, thereby blurring the distinction between conventional and all-out nuclear war.

Generals on both sides no longer talk of deterring nuclear wars; instead the emphasis has shifted to "acceptable numbers of casualties" and "counterforce deterrence." In short, both sides are preparing to fight and win a limited nuclear war.

Win a limited nuclear war? Not bloody likely. The Soviet SS20, and NATO's Pershing II and Tomahawk Cruise missile are intended for use in the European theatre. Such an application could conceivable occur without the launching of either side's ICBMs, thereby sparing Norht America the effects of a nuclear holocaust, but its result would be th eobliteration of all life from the European continent.

As well, chances are that such a conflict would not be limited to the "European theatre." In reference to the concept of a limited nuclear war, no less an authority than the late Lord Louis Mountbatten said: "In the event of a nuclear war there will be no chances, there will be no survivors — all will be obliterated... I repeat in all sincerity as a-military man I can see no use for any nuclear weapons which would not end in escalation, with consequences no one can perceive."

Yet, both sides persist in spending more than $1 million per minute on our eventual destruction. In Europe, millions of people have reacted to this sorry state of affairs by starting a campaign for nuclear disarmament, geared to converting the European theatre into a nuclear free zone.

It is not too late for Canadians to speak out against this impending holocaust, and to make Canada a nuclear weapons free zone as well.

In an effort to get a movement started at McGill, eight campus groups have organized a public education program for this week to explode some of the common myths about the arms race. Today, for example, there will be an address by the director of the Canadian Peace Research Institute (1:00, Union B9/10) and a discussion about developments in El Salvodor from a Canadian perspective (8:00 p.m., Stewart Bldg.). Throughout the week there will be speakers, audio-visual presentations, demonstrations and even prayer services on matters related to peace and disarmament. In addition, there are now two groups actively engaged in disarmament work on campus. The McGill Study Group on Peace and Disarmament (see Dr. Bates, p. 8) is oriented principally towards McGill staff members, while Project Ploughshares McGill is a student club.

This special supplement of the *Daily* was intended to make you a bit more aware of what needs to be done. The rest is up to you.

Stewart Freed
Rick Goldman
Hal Koblin

HBMS

To learn about us, listen to our major resource ... our people.

Our primary resource — the people that make up our company are best qualified to tell our story. Here is what some of them have to say about our integrated Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting operation in northern Manitoba:



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PAUL NeVILLE, DESIGN ENGINEER

"With some major companies, a designer's scope can be quite limited. But in Flin Flon, I've been involved with many different projects right from design to construction. I've learned a good deal about mechanical work as well as extending my abilities in civil engineering."



"Excellent Prospects"

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"Even when I came to Flin Flon for a job interview, I was impressed at how quickly people moved ahead in this company. In other places, you might be kept in the same spot for several years. But here, I've had four different engineering positions in the past two years. I've moved from Research to Processing, then to Production Sampling and then to Management."

"Advanced Equipment"

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"Hudson Bay is trying to develop a good resource base of technical people. They are spending a good deal of money in training us and they're giving us a lot of their time. I've been working with some very talented people and have been able to gain a lot of good experience very quickly. In fact the experience I've acquired here in three years could have taken me ten years or more to obtain elsewhere."





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"Hudson Bay are diversifyIng into many fields. They bought Tanco. They're getting into oil and broadening their base in many areas. It seems like a strong company to me. I'm proud to be part of it."



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"Flin Flon really grows on you. Besides challenging jobs, we enjoy exploring all the lakes up here. I also get into tennis and swimming in the summer and I go skating, cross-country skiing and curling in the winter. The people up here are very friendly, too. I grew up in Toronto and there's quite a difference. It's a nice change."

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DISARMAMENT WEEK SUPPLEMENT

Analysis:

Vested interests boost arms race

In a full page advertisement in the *New York Times* an American battleship manufacturer attempted to graphically "prove" that the Soviet navy was growing at a much faster pace than that of the United States.

On one side of the page was the silhouette of five warships, each with an American flag on its side. On the other side were twenty ships stacked up, all bearing the hammer and sickle.

Even without the appeal to American patriotism the message of the ad was clear: the U.S. is badly outnumbered on the high seas and unless a massive naval buildup is undertaken immediately, America will lose the respect it has won on the high seas.

The image is frightening, but not necessarily an accurate reflection of the facts.

In the recently aired news special, "The Defence of America," CBS news pointed out that the USSR has a large coastal region to patrol, and that half of the Soviet fleet consists small to intermediate coast guard type boats.

While the Soviets stillhave more "big ships" than the Americans, they tend to be much smaller and less sophisticated. The United States has 14 large aircraft carriers while the Soviets have three. In fact, the total tonnage of the American navy is greater than that of the Soviets, and when one also counts the fleets of all NATO members, the case for increased arms spending tends to fall apart.

A careful analysis of the facts presented by the Reagan administration would show that conclusions of the Pentagon are misleading, and in some cases blatently falsified.

The Reagan administration maintains that the Soviet Union (the Warsaw Pact) outmans, outguns, and outspends the NATO alliance. Their conclusion is that a widespread arms buildup is required to restore the balance between East and West, and are committed to spending over $1 trillion to acheive this end.

But how accurate are these allegations? *Scientific American*, a well-respected magazine, has run a series of articles in recent years examining strategic tactical nuclear forces, the relative size of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces, chemical warfare, civil defence, and in many cases has come to the conclusion that the perceived military imbalance has been greatly exaggerated.

Why then do the U.S. governments persist in their claims? One answer is that if they admit that their defence forces are adequate for them the defence budget would be cut back.

Lobbyinsts for the military industrial complex, which includes both major industrial concerns and Pentagon officials have too much riding on continuing the arms race.

Why do full-page ads in the *New York Times* continue to be filled with pictures of planes and warships? The answers to these questions are simple. Firstly, the men in control of the U.s. armed forces know that if they admit that their forces are adequate and sufficiently powerful, the defence budget will be cut back. If on the other hand, they claim to be seriously undersized and understrength, their budet will be increased. For the Department of Defense, the choice is simple.

Secondly, a certain sector of the economy, known as the military-industrial complex, stand to gain a trillion dollars worth of business out of this policy. Even if they spend only one hundredth of one per cent of this sum in order to secure these contracts, this means $100 million dollars worth of lobbying, advertising and full page ads in the *New York Times*.

It is up to us as the people who will pay for the arms race, and as the people who may all be plunged into another world war because of it to resist the efforts of the government and the military industrial complex. It is up to us to become active, well-informed citizens, willing to take the time and effort needed to force out governments to actively work towards peace. It is up to us to say NO to the arms race.

Avrum Goldman

The World's Ten Largest Arms Exporters



1. United States
2. Soviet Union
3. United Kingdom
4. France
5. Italy
6. China
7. West Germany
8. Netherlands
9. CANADA
10. Czechoslovakia

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ATTENTION:

All Interest Groups,
Functional Groups and
Society Activities

If you are a recognized group of the Students' Society in one of the above categories, you are eligible to present "tenders" to the Students' Council for the general jurisdiction and administration of the official Students' Society Speakers Programme (as per Students' Council resolution SC 81/82 D-69, passed 20/10/81).

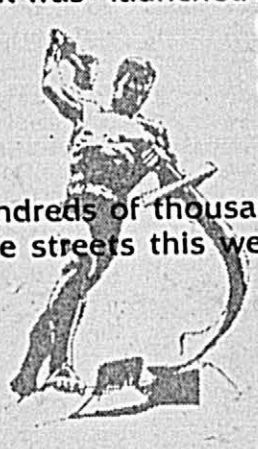
A written presentation must be given to Joann Pasquale, Administrative Secretary, no later than 4:30 p.m., November 10, 1981. An oral presentation may be made at Students' Council on November 17, 1981. Students' Council will then make a final decision and announce it at the meeting.

Further information may be obtained by calling Keith Hennessy at 392-8971 or Brian Fish at 392-8972.

This supplement was "launched on warning" by:

Rick Goldman
Hal Koblin
Stewart Freed
Chris Cavanagh
G.P.G.
Tony Munter

Thanks to hundreds of thousands of Europeans who took to the streets this weekend to protest the arms race.





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DATE Oct. 26-27
TIME 9:00 - 5:00
PLACE Room 107-108
Student Union Building

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MOST LARGE PRINTS
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MOST SMALL PRINTS
$2.25 EA or **3** FOR **$5.50**

Daily Sports

Redmen roll over Con 32-10

by Bobby Katz

Six games, six wins and no losses. Rejoice Redmen fans for the Stinger threat is dead. No, killer bees haven't crossed the U.S. border and not been able to survive the Canadian autumn.

It's that the Concordia Stingers are dead and done. They were murderously plundered by the McGill Redmen Saturday afternoon to the tune of 32-10 at the Loyola Athletic Complex before 1,200 brave souls.

Well, the story is the same this week as it was the last six weeks but with some additional footnotes.

Firstly, nobody runs on the Redmen. Ask the Concordia Stingers. They rushed for a total of -29 yards. That's minus 29 yards as in the number which preceeds -28. The Stingers longest jaunt from the line of scrimmage was five yards. So, you could say that the Redmen defence completely shut down the Stinger running game. As a matter of fact, if you did say that you would be absolutely right.

However, on thre treacherously unkempt Concordia field Stinger QB Colin Anderson was able to dominate but not able to score. He completed 26 of 49 attempts for 387 yards, one TD and no interceptions. Stinger receivers Walter Dalla Riva, Dan Pavlicik and Gerry Prud'homme each caught at least six passes for over 100 yards in receptions.

The key is that Con U. managed to score only one TD in the whole game. They were great between the 35 yard lines but inside the McGill 35 they could not move the ball.

Redmen linebacker Remy Kawkabani explained the defensive story, "In the first half Concordia was hurting us on 15 yard curl pattens to their slots. Then, in the second half we had our linebackers play the slots man-to-man for the first 15 yards. So, we shut off those passes and we forced them to go outside to their wide receivers and that's when the Woon-Man came through. Dr. Funk did the job for us."

Well, the "Woon-Man", none other than McGill veteran defensive half Colin Woon-Sam, did come through for the Redmen in a big way. He tipped and almost intercepted four passes and was one of the reasons why the Redmen were able to stretch their scoreless streak to nine quarters over three games.

The Redmen's offence was also extremely effective, except for a brief layoff in the third quarter. The play of running back Luc Menard was especially noteworthy. Menard rushed 18 times for 150 yards and one TD and was devastating on outside pitchouts. Menard related that the success of the Redmen is due to the fact that, "when we can run with the ball we're also able to pass. Our running game sets up the passing."

The Redmen scored a TD on their first offensive possession and Menard was almost totally responsible for the 75 yard drive. He ripped off 3 successive 25-30 yard runs around the right end.

Redmen fullback Steve Droz explained the success of the Redmen pitchouts to Menard: "The line was doing an excellent job. On those sweeps the linemen were turning the corner quickly and the play wasn't getting strung out. So the backs get around the corner really quickly."

The Redmen offence stiffles its critics by scoring four touchdowns and by consistently marching the ball. The Redmen gained 364 yards in total including 154 yards in the air on the arm of Marc Durand who just keeps getting better every game.

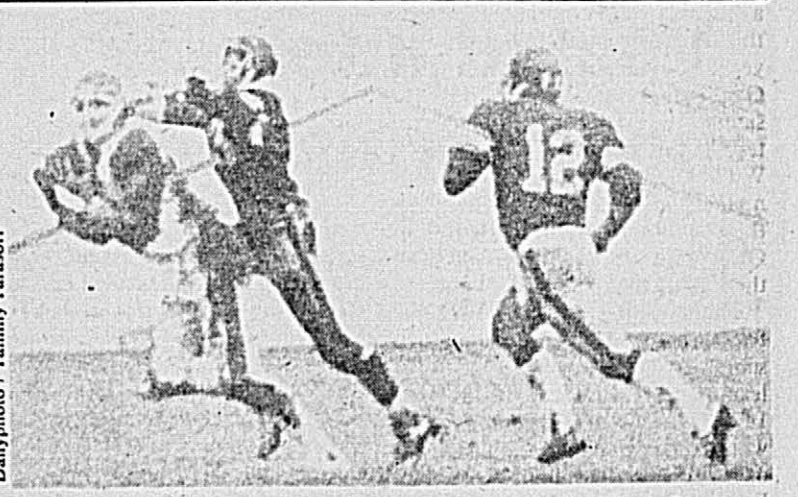
Halfback Alain Deschamps scored three TDs for McGill. His first one capped off the Redmen's 75 yard drive. Deschamps scored his second major on a five yard pass from Durand after the Redmen drove 65 yards. That made the score McGill 14-Con 0 with only six minutes gone in the first quarter. Deschamps scored his third TD in the fourth quarter; a seven minute, 90 yard drive which made the score 25-10 for McGill and iced the game away.

By far the Redmen's most exciting TD was their last one of the afternoon. It was a one play 33 yard drive. Durand unleashed a pefect bomb to tight end Scott Bertschy who had beaten his man downfield and it deep-sixed the Stingers for good.

McGill head coach Charlie Baillie revealed that he was "pleased with the offence. Luc Menard turned out to be a fantastic acquisition for us. There is a very good feeling on this team. There are no real superstars, just a group of good players playing as a team."

Short Kicks — This game marked the first time that the Redmen did not have at least one interception...

Strange Stat Department: The Redmen have yet to have a field goal scored on them this season. It just goes to show that Greg Ashley is the class of the East.



Dailyphoto / Tammy Tarasoff

Tight End Scott Bertschy on the completing end of a 33 yard touchdown pass from QB Marc Durand. Stinger threat has been extinguished for 1981.

OQIFC WEEK SIX

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
McGill Redmen (5)	6	0	0	162	45	12
Queen's (8)	4	2	0	189	115	8
Concordia	2	3	1	137	129	5
Bishop's	2	3	1	90	134	5
Ottawa	2	4	0	100	128	4
Carleton	1	5	0	63	190	2

(National rank in parentheses.)

Last Weekend's Games

McGill 32 Concordia 10

Queen's 46 Bishop's 14

Ottawa 29 Carleton 0

Redmen beat Con U; Another man's view

by Paul Balfour

We all know what kind of man reads *Playboy* and we all know the kind of people who read the *Daily Sports* - intelligent people who appreciate well written, entertaining sports articles. One we thing we didn't know was what kind of people watch Redmen football games. I spent Saturday's game against Concordia in the stands nd here's what a rudimentary sampling found.

The first person I spoke with was Bruce. Bruce is a first year engineering student at Concordia and was doing his best to keep up the engineering reputation. He pulled a brown paper bag from under his coat and remarked, "Red wine. I didn't want it to cool off."

As he went through a ritual of opening the bottle that would do any connoisseur proud. He told me he went to all the football games. He sniffed the neck of the bottle appreciatively and then took a big swig. After sampling the wine (August '81 - a very good year, Bruce assured me) I asked him why he came to the games. He gave me the look that a stupid question always commands, finished off the bottle, and replied tersely, "Because it's fun." He then dropped the dead soldier under the stands and muttered a perfunctory "Whoops". As I left, he was producing another bottle from underneath his coat.

Harry was a little different from Bruce. I introduced myself and was offered a rum and Seven-Up (it was in equal portions I soon discovered). Harry once went to McGill and he's been watching the football team for years. "This is the best team I've ever seen", he observed. "That defense is amazing."

I asked Harry if that was why he went to all the games - to see the ol' Red and White on the road to victory. He poured himself another drink, no Seven-Up this time, and gave me the same look that Bruce had. I pretended not to understand that I was an idiot. "It's fun", he explained.

Hamish and Erica were using a quilt instead of a bottle to keep warm. "The games are a lot of fun to watch", said Hamish, a Concordia Drama student. "But I think we have a mental block or something when it comes to McGill. We've got the talent to beat them but you guys psyche us out or something."

Robert (the French pronunciation, please) was also student but at Université de Montréal. He used to be at McGill and this was his first chance to see a game all year.

"I've always enjoyed seeing McGill play - it's the only team I ever support." Robert was incredulous when he found out the Redmen's record. "They beat Queen's?", he kept asking. "They beat Queen's?"

Robert said he wasn't enjoying this game that much. "I don't think they (McGill) have been playing that well but against Concordia, what can you expect. They're not very good at making the long, exciting plays, so it's king of boring."

Nancy was there beacuse her husband, Brian, is a McGill coach. (Acton - defensive secondary) "It's a long season", she reflected, "so I try to get as involved as possible. I've only missed one game this season." Asked about the team's future, Mrs. Acton replied, "They've certainly got the talent to go all the way but I don't like to make predictions."

The Actons' daughter, Beth, was also at the game. Beth told me that she loves Redmen football. I asked Beth if she ever helped out her dad.

"Is there anything he ever forgets to tell the guys that you tell them?", I asked. Beth nodded approvingly at Colin Woon Sam batting down a pass and then gave me that look I'd been getting all day.

"Sure", she said. "I tell 'em to watch their keys and go for the ball." Her mother laughed at this "reporter" who had just been had by a two year old kid.

Martlet hockey wants you

by the Phantom Runner

Autumn's leaves have fallen and from deep within their primordial slumbers the 1981-82 edition of the McGill hockey Martlets have awakened amidst a spirit of hope, optimism and enthusiasm. The dispirit and grumblings of last year have been forgotten or at least set aside and there is an obvious and dramatic change in team attitude. This change is almost entirely due to the presence of a new coach, former Martlet star defensewoman and goalie Ivy Steinberg.

Ivy brings with her a vast experience in organized sports. She was the chairwoman of the Students' Athletics Committee at McGill during that fist very trying year after amalgamation. During the year following her graduation from McGill, she played in the very competitive Ontario Women's League as a London Blue forward. She is currently playing for the Montreal Cougars.

She has previous coaching experience, having coached the PeeWee boys Montreal West hockey team. Besides her playing and coaching experinece, she has also refereed boy's hockey up to the Bantam level.

Practices this year carry with them the stamp of Ivy's experience. Individual skills as well as team skills are being worked on and there is an interest and dedication on the part of the players that was conspicuously missing last year, especially during the second half of the season.

There is only one problem, albeit a serious one. The team is short of players — six positions remain unfilled.

If you're interested in playing for the Martlets, by all means DO NOT be intimidated by a lack of previous hockey experience. Ivy Steinberg herself has said, "All that we require is that they've been on skates before."

If you can skate and have the time to attend three afternoon practices per week (a fourth, dedicated solely to the development of individual skills, is optional) and to play, on the average, one game per week, you might consider trying out for the Martlets.

I'll leave it to Jackie McDonnell, who along with Laura Drever, Rish Dougherty and Isabelle Marchand, is one of four returnees from last year's team to tell you why playing for the Martlets might be something to consider. "It's an experience which in all likelihood will be available to you only during your university years. The team spirit, togetherness and the skills you'll learn will stay with you. We are fortunate to have two committed, sympathetic coaches and very dedicated players who want to make the year a successful one. We want to make it a year that we will all remember."

If you want to try out for the Martlets, just show up at theWinter Stadium (that's in the back of Molson Stadium, just east of Douglas Hall) on Monday at 6:30, Wednesday at 4:45 or Thursday at 4:30.

Redmen cut Inuks 14-4

by Elise Goldberg

"It looks like there's going to be a big difference in the calibre of this league from top to bottom this year," said rookie center Fraser Gamble. Is that a kind way of saying that Chicoutimi's hockey team can't cut it in the QUAA? Who knows? But on Saturday night, the Redmen showed that they could more than cut it in the QUAA by *absolutely demolishing* the UQAC Inuks 14-4.

That's right 14-4. (That's not a football score.) The Redmen have scored 14 goals in one game in at least 10 years. (I gave up research at 1970.) The Redmen also haven't won their first QUAA league game of the season in all that time either. Even Principal Johnston was there.

Was there ever any doubt that the Redmen would win) Well, almost. The Inuks actually led 1-0 for a total of nine minutes and thirty-one seconds. A penalty to McGill's Brad Field just 29 seconds into the game allowed UQAC to get on the scoreboard after a steal and a quick shot between the legs of Redmen goalie Larry Rush at 00:43.

The Redmen tied the score at 10:41 on a beautiful wrist shot by Pat Shannon over the glove hand shoulder of Inuk goalie Daniel Vallancourt. Lenny Kelly's powerplay goal at 7:29 put McGill into thelead to stay. The Redmen capped off the first period with a picture perfect goal by Pat Chiasson. With just one second remaining in the period, Chiasson's slapshot from the blue line scorched past UQAC's Vaillancourt and into the top corner of the net.

The Inuks scored another quick goal at the beginning of the period to narrow the Redmen lead to one at 2:13. But at 7:22, Field backhanded in the first of his two goals on a pass from Gamble and defenceman Paul Barber.

However, at this point in the game, the Redmen hadn't quite run away with it. Sure, they had totally dominated the game up till now, but they hadn't called in the wrecking to pick up Inuk pieces *yet*. No, not yet although Chicoutimi decided to help their cause even more by switching goalies midway through the second period.

Pierre Côté had been in nets for a total of eleven seconds before Tim Bossy, on a powerplay, scored from in close on the rebound of a shot by rookie Ian Verigin. And so, the barrage began. The Redmen added four more goals in the last eight minute of the second period. Field and Kelly both scored their second goals. Defenceman Gilles Hudon combined with defenceman Mike Nelson and forward Chiasson, for his first of three goals. Captain Nelson finished off the period with his sole goal of the evening.

The 9-2 Redmen lead did not survive for long in the third period. Just 35 seconds into the period, the Hudon-Nelson defensive unit struck again for the tenth McGill goal.

At 5:06, Fraser Gamble scored his lone goal of the game and just 30 seconds later, Hudon finished off his scoring for the night with a powerplay goal.

But how about them Inuks? Well, they did score a third goal at 9:14 in the period. Although credited to Yves Boucher, the goal was a fairly questionable one. After all, there was no puck in the net and the goal judge never turned on his light. But when the score is 12-3 in your favor, why contest it?

Besides, the Redmen added two more goals after that, one by Chiasson and the fourteenth McGill goal by Carl Bastien on a powerplay. The Inuks managed to add one more to cut the Redmen lead to just ten for the 14-4 final.

Now in a game like this, of course one would expect there to be some pretty amazing performances. First of all, the defensive team of Hudon and Nelson combined for a total of four goals and seven assists (Hudon — three goals, three assists, Nelson — one goal, four assists).

Rookie Fraser Gamble (remember that name) had one goal and three assists. But even more incredible, he won 28 out of 29 total face-offs. That's damn near perfect. Gamble, along with Kelly and Field, comprise the starting forward line. They contributed five goals and six assists to the cause.

But the statistic that really tells the story is McGill's 62 total shots on net as compared to Chicoutimi's 22. Bring on the wrecking crew.

"We played like a team for the whole game — for all 60 minutes," said an ecstatic Mike Nelson after the game. "Let's hope we can keep it up for the whole season."

Let's hope so. The Redmen dive into their QUAA season in full force now. They'll be on the road for the next four weeks. They face les Patriotes of l'Université du Québec à Trois Rivières this Friday night in Trois Rivières.



Dailyphoto / Donna Gulbransen

Most of the action at the Redmen game was in the UQAC crease. The Redmen had an unbelievable 62 shots goal. Here Pat Chiasson (22) adds inone more.

Con U takes fem socs

by Takane Aizeki

McGill Women's Intramural All-Stars soccer team did surprisingly well against the visiting Concordia Stingers varsity team Friday afternoon. Even though they lost 1-0 to the Stingers the All-Stars, clad in oversized "Chom" hockey shirts, outplayed Concordia throughout most of the game.

Jayne Falkenham, playing with a knee injury in the second half, was the standout player. Suanne Giblon, the petite goal-keeper, also did an excellent job in covering the nets.

The Stingers had an opportunity to score with a penalty shot in the second half, but the ball was not netted. Denise Bienvenu scored later on to put the Stingers in the lead 1-0.

Concordia coach Dave Kent commented on the close game: "Our offense was definitely off. They took plenty of shots on goal, but none of them were on target. The McGill goalie (Giblon) also did an excellent job. It would have hurt our pride though, if we didn't score. There's no excuse for the missed penalty shot."

"I'm satisfied with the defense", coach Kent continued. "There were not many shots made by McGill, but their 'kick and run' game shouldn't have worked as well as it did. Most of the girls on our team have never played on wet Astro turf before... it was a whole new terrain for them. I also think we weren't as strong, because the girls are coming down psychologically from winning the tournament last weekend."

Concordia had come in first in last weekend's Concordia Invitational, and McGill third. The All-Stars showed improvment as a unit since last weekend. This was the All-Stars' third game together as a team.

All-Stars coach Eugene Grimaldi's reaction to the game was a happy one. "The girls played unbelievably well. We showed improvement in the offense. The defense only let down, and that resulted in the unfortunate goal, but it was well deserved by Concordia. I hope this program inspires more women at McGill to play soccer.

Today

Imaginus
An exhibition and sale of over 700 different fine art reproductions, exhibition posters and orginal prints. Oriental, Renaissance, Modernism, Surrealism, Impressionism, Canadian black and white photography, Markgraf, Group of Seven etc. 9-5. Union 107-108.

Savoy Society
Today's rehearsal is for men and women leads — all at the same time! — in Union room 302 from 7:00 - 8:15. Please be on time.

Disarmament Week
Norman Alcock, Director of the Canadian Peace Research Institute, will speak on "1982 and After." Union B09/10, 1:00 p.m.

Tonight, hear the latest on developments in Latin America as journalist Scott Evanson speaks on "Arms sales and Third World Repression," and screens the film "El Salvador, Another Vietnam?" Stewart Biology Bldg., Room S1/4, 8:00 p.m.

McGill Drama
Tickets for the McGill Drama musical comedy, *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, which runs November 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21 are now on sale at Sadie's

NDP McGill
There will be a general meeting in Union room 310 at 3:00 p.m. All members must attend. Anyone else is welcome.

Canadian Studies Seminar
"Problems and Issues in the Application of Law 101" (en française) by M. Giuseppe Turi, Conseiller juridique principal, Commission de surveillancve de la langue française, Gouvernement du Québec, 4:00 p.m. Leacock room 112.

Wald.....

whatsoever to do with the Department of Defense, but the Department of Energy. Thirty-six per cent of last year's budget of the Department of Energy went into hydrogen bombs."

Wald urged the 150 or so people in the audience to get involved in the fight against arms buildup. He told them that "if you're not living politically, you're hardly living humanly. Getting into that struggle is the only way to live a happy life."

Peace march.....

peace," he said.

"We disapprove of the arms race and we are here to denounce the use of the neutron bomb."

The Peace March was held to mark the beginning of the United Nations' International Disarmament Week. Other disarmament events will be taking place across Montreal and at McGill over the next week.

UWO loto.....

"Western seems to have a reputation of being a university full of rich kids. People don't seem to realize that many students here are feeling the pressure from high tuition costs and will have a harder time next year if the cutbacks are implemented," said Vick.

"Any surplus money from lottery ticket sales will be donated to Western's scholarship fund.

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Tuck School
at Dartmouth College

Who Attends?

Each year, a class of approximately 140 men and women enters Tuck School for the two-year MBA program. Over 100 undergraduate institutions and several foreign nations are represented in the student body.

Other statistics for the class which entered in Fall of 1981 include:

Mean age	24.9	Minority	5%
Married	17%	From	
Women	22%	Dartmouth	9%
1 yr + work experience			80%

Summary of Undergraduate Majors

Economics	40%	Engineering	11%
Soc. Science	17%	Business	10%
Humanities	15%	Other	7%

The School favors applicants with a solid foundation in the social, physical or natural sciences, the humanities or engineering. At the same time, it is the admissions policy of the School to seek diversity, and the School recognizes excellence in many areas. The School's equal opportunity program aims to provide special encouragement to women and minority groups. The primary goal of the School's financial aid policy is that no admitted student be denied the opportunity to pursue the graduate program for lack of financial support.

If you are interested in learning more about the Tuck MBA Program, make plans to speak on campus with the following Tuck School admissions representative:

Marilyn Hammond
Admissions Representative
Friday, October 30
Check with Counseling Service
3637 Peel Street
301/392-5111

Founded in 1911

The McGill Daily

Murphy's Law for Students:
If you are given a take-home exam,
you will forget where you live.

Society disowns Labor

Last week the McGill Students' Society made another blunder in its campaign to fight against educational cutbacks in Quebec.

In what could prove to be the single most self-defeating act of the year, Students' Council voted to oppose the right to strike in the public sector.

However, at the recently held joint conference of the Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU) and the Association Nationale des Etudiant(e)s du Québec (ANEQ), McGill was one of the voting delgations that come out in favor of the right to strike in the public sector.

As well as the decision to support the right to strike in the public sector, the RAEU-ANEQ conference participants voted to establish a "Common Front" of all groups and individuals adversely affected by government policies of budgetary and fiscal restraint.

Within two weeks of its decision to endorse the right to strike and the formation of the Common Front at the RAEU-ANEQ conference, Council made a complete about-face when they passed a motion opposing the right to strike in the public sector.

While the self-same councillors are trying to build a movement to fight cutbacks in the public sector, they have effectively proposed to cut the throats of their surest allies. Instead of showing their solidarity with the plight of public sector workers who are affected by the same cutbacks as students, McGill's Students' Society has chosen to take away labor's only means to fight the government's attack on the public sector.

What the Society has said by its actions is "we want to build a movement against the cutbacks with you, but we're against you taking any direct action to protect your wages, your jobs and your work conditions."

Without the right for workers to withdraw their labor in the fight for their demands the Society is effectively leaving McGill employees in a situation of defencelessness in the face of a coordinated effort by both the federal and provincial governments to restrict the rights of workers.

But not only is the Society undermining the attempts of labor to fight the cutbacks, it is also cutting off an ally that is subject to the same circumstances as it and which has many of the same demands as students.

People working in the public sector have demands that include not only financial concerns, but which are also in opposition to the closing of schools, community health clinics and to the overcrowding of hospital wards and emergency services.

The proposed triple alliance of students, organized labor and popular organizations is the only means that can help students win the struggle against the federal and provincial governments.

In 1978-79, the Quebec student movement launched a general strike of 100,000 students to protest the Quebec government's inadequate loans bursaries program.

In that attempt at influencing government policy the student movement failed and this time it will fail again without the combined efforts of both students and workers.

By stabbing our main allies in the back before the anti-cutbacks campaign is even in gear, the Society has sold us all out to the "budget-slashers." They would destroy any chance McGill students might have in the fight against our twin enemies, Quebec City and Ottawa.

Without the help of organized labor and other groups opposed to the social services financing policies of both governemnts, the campaign at McGill will never amount to more than a token attempt at fighting cutbacks. Until the Students' Society realizes this issue goes beyond their traditionally conservative and anti-union tendencies, students at McGill will be forced to face the combined efforts of the provincial and federal governments to slash funding for social services alone.

Only when McGill students realize that their struggle is inextricably linked to the struggle of workers in the public sector will students be able to realistically fight back against the educational crisis.

The McGill Daily

A comment on comments

Comments which you read in this space signed by one name (like this one) or many solely represent the views of their authors. That doesn't mean that anybody can print anything they want in this space; comments are written by staff members and have to be generally seen to be appropriate by the newspaper's collective, which is made up of all students (including you, hopefully) who joins the staff of the *Daily*. But individually signed comments are the words of their authors only.

Comments in this space signed by the editorial board of the *Daily* have been discussed by the editors of this paper and represent their views, not necessarily the *Daily* collective's as a whole.

Finally, comments in this space signed "The McGill Daily" are ones that have been debated by the collective as a whole, and represent the position of the staff and therefore of the newspaper itself.

Brian Topp



Los Angeles Times

South Africa already has a bomb.

Hyde Park

A day of account withdrawal

An Invitation

Enough rhetoric. For three years, McGill students have lobbied the Board of Governors to divest this University of its holding in South Africa. This includes bank accounts with banks whose loans support the racist apartheid state. Yet how many of us have actually taken that very step? How many of us still retain accounts in the Bank of Montreal, for example? we may have opened them in ignorance, but there is no excuse any longer.

Your account, regardless of its size, carries the same moral weight as McGill's millions, and you are as responsible for your investments as the Board of Governors is for this University's. We have often suggested that several members of the Board of Governors have resisted divestment because they are the representatives of Canadian multinationals which rely on trade with South Africa. You, as students, are not chairmen of the boards of major multinationals, but the wielders of free consciences; once you are aware of the brutal oppression that sustains **Apartheid**, it is up to you to apply sanctions. Your money is loaned out to the South African government to maintain a paramilitary state - a state of siege against the non-white 80 per cent of the population. To keep your account in these banks (i.e. Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Bank of Nova Scotia, and others), is to turn your head from the oppression you **know** exists. To keep your accounts in these banks is to condone that oppression. It is not amoral, no matter how small your balance; it is immoral because of its consequences.

The South Africa Committee recognizes that its campaign has often been abstract. It has often failed to provide an opportunity for the average student to take concrete action. Now we invite you, whether student or staff, anthropologist or engineer, to join us in doing what we all should have done long ago. We have set Friday, November 13, as a Day of Account Withdrawal. We would like to see 200 people march to the Bank of Montreal across from campus (where McGill has its account) and close their accounts, one after the other. We would like to see hundreds more demonstrate their support for this action, and their condemnation of apartheid.

In order to have everything run smoothly we must inform the bank of each intended closure a week in advance. Therefore, we ask that you sign up to close your account by Thursday, November 5. There is a sign-up sheet at the Students' Society desk in the Student Union, and at South Africa Committee information tables everywhere. Please encourage your friends, professors, and family to join on the 13th of November. Don't bank on racism!

Divest yourself! In theory and in practice!

South Africa Committee

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Feature

Canada need not join American circus

by Brian Topp

Political analyst I.F. Stone has always been ahead of his time.

Last spring, while the majority of his fellow Americans were celebrating the election of Ronald Reagan in step with well-orchestrated corporate advertising heralding a "new renewal," Stone told a roomful of student journalists at a conference in Washington, D.C., that something had finally happened to bring him back into journalism.

"It would have taken a really ridiculous administration for me to get back in," he said. "And let me tell you, this Reagan administration is probably the most ridiculous one ever to move into this city."

Stone received a tepid response even from American college students on that theme, but as the United States moves towards the end of its first year with Reagan at the helm, evidence is piling up to demostrate, if it needed to be demonstrated, that Stone was on target.

Reagan has to date been proceeding in a manner scrupulously consistent with his election platform. As promised, the key initiative of his first year has been to extract from Congress a package of tax cuts and spending transfers from social services to military expansion.

Economic misery enjoys company, and we will help to console our close friend and neighbor, whether we like it or not.

The thinking which underlies Reagan's budget program boils down to a faith that the money Americans don't pay in taxes will be used to expand private business efforts, reviving the U.S. economy. Left as is, however, the program will produce a deficit in excess of $100 billion by the end of Reagan's term, according to the Office of Management and Budget (the White House equivalent of the Canadian Treasury Board) figures reported in *Newsweek*. That deficit will have to be covered by increased government borrowing, likely cancelling out any economic benefit tax cuts might have intended.

The administration is apparently deeply disturbed about the consequences of its own program, and is reportedly now looking for ways to scale down the American war buildup while eyeing gutted social programs for more "savings."

All of this has been thoroughly aired in the American media, where coverage is becoming increasingly critical as business elites grow skeptical about the prospects for an economic quick-fix through higher government deficits and a stronger army. Reagan is in for difficult times, not only from unions and "welfare bums" as he said he expects, but from his own constituency, as it becomes clear that he doesn't have the hoped-for magic economic bullet.

Reagan bungleomics affect Canada in a number of ways, most visible in that the permanently high interest rates it implies wll keep our own rates higher still, to prevent an exodus of foreign capital from our country to a more attractive home south of the border. Economic misery enjoys company, and we will help to console our closest friend and neighbor, whether we like it or not.

Reagan's opening shots in foreign policy have also been confirming Stone's thesis about the new administration.

Ottawa has to date remained relatively quiet about the fact that one of the Reagan administration's first diplomatic achievements was to derail a near-successful initiative in southern Africa, drafted by Canada, Britain, France, West Germany and the Carter administration. The plan would have brought South Africa's occupation of Namibia to an end, and provided for internationally supervised elections inthe territory.

South Africa's apparent acceptance of the plan prior to Reagan's election rested on the calculation that the West, and more specifically the United States under Jimmy Carter, might not have tolerated more stalling. Pretoria is dependent on Western markets and capital, and can't affort any substantive break with the trading partners who prop it up.



Not surprisingly, South Africa's willingness to play along evaporated after a few winks and nods from the Reagan administration (South Africa has been a Good Guy in every war the U.S. has fought this century, Reagan reminded his nation shortly after his election). With a friend in the White House, Pretoria can safely refuse to divest itself of its last buffer state, and will like continue to do so.

Reagan may therfore have succeeded in short-circuiting a last opportunity for negotiated settlement in Namibia. His backers will in time come to be as unhappy about that fact as they will about Reaganomics, since the alternative to negotiation, an extended guerilla war, will spread to South Africa itself and may in time cost the United States its investments throughout the region.

El Salvador

Earlier this year Canada suffered the national embarrassment of witnessing its Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mark MacGuigan emerge from a meeting with Alexander Haig to announce that he had been shown "secret information" which proved that the Soviet Union was funneling substantial amounts of arms into El Salvador. MacGuigan let it be known that Canada was not opposed to U.S. intervention in that country.

Shortly afterwards, the *Washington Post* and the *Wall Street Journal* exposed the U.S. state deparment's public evidence proving the existence of "Communist aggression" in El Salvador as à fabrication. Interestingly, little new "secret information" has since emerged to shore up the Reagan administration's argument that rebellion of peasants hungry for land and of intellectuals opposed to oppression is a manifestation of Soviet expansionism.

The U.S. has, more quietly these days, continued to support the Salvadorean junta with economic and military aid. In so doing it is "renewing" an old American policy likely to backfire. El Salvador is only the most visible example of American resolve to prop up Latin America's military oligarchies. French President François Mitterand has warned that the regimes ruling Guatamala, Honduras, Chile, Bolivia and other nations in the region cannot remain in power indeterminately. One by one, they are likely to fall to their own people, as Batista in Cuba did, as Somoza in Nicaragua did, and as El Salvador's junta will sooner or later.

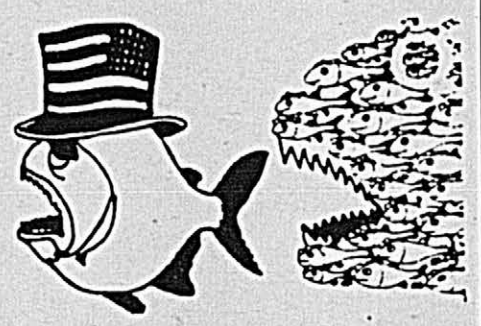
Good sense would dictate that if it can't bring itself to actively promote change, the United States should at least distance itself somewhat from regimes whose days appear to be numbered, in the hope that successor governments in its backyard will not align themselves with the Soviet bloc. It is now clear that the Reagan administration will instead back Latin America's oligarchies to the hilt. As its European allies are warning him, Reagan is risking a bitter harvest as a result.

In the Middle East, there was reportedly a strange silence in Egypt in the days following the assassination of Anwar Sadat, a silence which contrasted with the scenes which followed the death of Nasser. The ambivalent public reaction and the assassination itself are evidence that Sadat was not as solidly entrenched as the United States would have the world believe.

American policy towards the new Mubarak regime is still in the process of being formulated, but its early manifestations are not encouraging. According to U.S. media reports, the Reagan administration has decided that the best way to show support for the new Egyptian government is by stepping up military aid, accompanied by military displays in the country.

Thus, Haig has announced that arms shipments to Egypt will be accelerated. In coming weeks a 4000-man American military force will hold joint maneuvers with the Egyptian army, an event planned some months ago as a dry run for the United States' rapid deployment force. Haig is quoted as suggesting the U.S. stage practice B-52 bombing raids on desert targets in western Egypt, near the Libyan border. And two of the celebrated AWACS surveillance planes are to be flown into Egypt soon.

All of this American military sound and fury will occur as the Mubarak regime attempts to solidify its hold on the country. One wonders how the Egyptian people will interpret the coincidence. Western European governments have been quietly expressing alarm at the way Reagan is proceeding in Egypt. "This is an example of everything that is wrong with American foreign policy," a European diplomat told a U.S. newsmagazine last week.



Time will tell whether Egypt goes the route of Iran. Mubarak did nothing to enhance his popularity by tightening internal security and ordering Egyptian university students to show up for classes in Western clothing. And the Reagan administration is apparently going to do everything it can to ensure that Mubarak is seen in the eyes of his people as a puppet, backed by American military muscle.

The most disturbing element of the Reagan administration's foreign policy is neither its moves in southern Africa, Latin America or the Middle East, dangerous as they are. More alarming is that the United States has apparently decided to initiate a full-scale resumption of the Cold War, complete with a new arms race.

The behavior of the Soviet Union in Africa, Afghanistan, and perhaps Poland sufficiently resembles that of the United States in other regions to justify to some extent Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger's description of Moscow as a "colonial power on the march."

There is a certain historical inevitability to the confrontation brewing between the world's two superpowers. The price that Reagan will pay for refusing to work to defuse it, however, is likely to be large. America's allies are showing clear signs that they are not eager to march in step with Washington towards a holocaust. The pacifist movement in NATO countries is likely to be stronger and the North Atlantic alliance weaker.

Whether the outcome of Reagan's cold war willbe armageddon or another American policy flip-flop after the next election, it is hard to see how the United States' long-term interests are served by choosing a war buildup over continued attempts to find common ground on a SALT treaty.

Canadians would do well to divert a little energy from the BNA follies and look for what lessons can be learned from the events sketched out above.

One lesson that suggests itself is the elementary one that the pervasive economic integration between our country and our neighbor does not serve our interests. Canada would be less vulnerable to the ragged jumps and starts of American economic policy if less of its economy was owned by American interests, and if less of its trade went south.

...if it can't bring itself to actively promote change, the United States should at least distance itself somewhat from regimes whose days appear to be numbered, ...

The objectives of Ottawa's National Energy Program, if not necessarily all of its means, suggest themselves in sectors other than the petroleum industry. Orderly programs aimed at reducing foreign ownership in key industries through acquisitions by spearhead crown corporations, and by creating conditions which make it possible for Canadian companies to acquire the Canadian assets of foreign owners at reasonable prices, have now been demonstrated to be workable.

To avoid economic retaliation some time should probably elapse before a program in another sector is implemented to follow up NEP in the oil industry. And perhaps the federal government needs a clearer electoral mandate than the incumbent party receive in February 1980 before launching NEP-style initiatives in new sectors. But as a mid- to long-term objective, Canadianization of the economy suggests itself as an appropriate goal.

A more workable version of the Trudeau government's briefly pursued "third option" policy, whereby Canada was supposed to seek broader trade links with Europe and the Pacific Rim, migh also usefully be revived.

Canada has already tentatively put some distance between itself and the United States in foreign policy. Ottawa's conversion to the North-South dialogue and the beginnings of an alignment with France and West Germany against monetarism at the Ottawa summit this summer represented a mild inching away from orthodoxy as defined in Washington.

Canada can perhaps borrow a page or two from the documents Americans learn by rote as schoolchildren. To the extent that the United States is willing to be a partner in efforts to preserve the right of people to select their own governments, Canada should work with the United States. A collective security agreement in the North Atlantic in some form is not unjustifiable.

Where the United States acts to support regimes which dedicate themselves to enriching elites and their patron while trampling on the "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" of their citizenry, we do not need to stand silently by.

We are living in the shadow of a giant which has given itself a dangerous government. We are not obliged to join the circus.

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